The New-York Times.

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DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

SHOCKING HOMICIDE AT WASHINGTON.

Philip Barton Key Shot Dead in the Street by Daniel E. Sickles.

Sad Story of Domestic Ruin and Bloody Revenge.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 27—P. M.

The vulgar monotony of partisan passions and political squabbles has been terribly broken in upon to-day by an outburst of personal revenge, which has filled the city with horror and consternation,—I cannot unfortunately add, with absolute surprise.

At 2½ o'clock to-day, Mr. PHILIP BARTON KEY, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, was talking with Mr. BUTTERWORTH, of New-York, at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Sixteenth-street, near the south entrance to the Executive Mansion, and some twenty yards from the Club-house on President's-square, when he was accosted by the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, of New-York. Mr. SICKLES charged Mr. KEY with destroying the honor of his wife and his own happiness, and, drawing a revolver, instantly shot him down. One ball, entering in at the left side, passed completely through the body of Mr. KEY; a second was lodged in his thigh, and a third, glancing, inflicted a slight bruise. Mr. KEY fell, imploring Mr. SICKLES not to kill him, and died in a very few minutes.

For months past the social world of Washington, always as quick to relish the details of private scandal as it is lax in its judgments of those by whom such scandal may be caused, has been busy with the names of Mrs. SICKLES and of Mr. KEY. Their intimacy was of that marked and peculiar kind which may perfectly well consist in the innocence of any absolute guilt—since while it was open to public observation, it was hardly concealed from Mr. SICKLES himself, who having married his wife, Miss BAGIOLI, of New-York, in her early youth, had always treated her with extreme kindness and tenderness, and doubtless looked upon her relations with Mr. KEY as the mere expression of a girlish love of admiration, and of a vanity delighting in the sense of power over a man of fine presence, graceful address, and a certain local renown in the District for high spirit, resolution and gallantry.

During the whole of the last session of Congress the tall figure of Mr. KEY was constantly to be seen in President's-square, opposite Mr. SICKLES' Washington residence; and Mrs. SICKLES was as constantly in his company at all places of public entertainment. In the interval of the Congressional recess, Mr. KEY made a short visit to New-York, still without exciting any absolute suspicion of positive impropriety in the mind of Mr. SICKLES; although other friends of the unhappy lady, and among them her mother, repeatedly warned her of the fatal precipice on the brink of which she was permitting herself to trifle. It was hoped that the affair would come to an end of itself, and that one or both of the parties most nearly implicated, would perceive the real drift of their conduct in time to avoid its almost inevitable consequences.

But on the reassembling of Congress, and the return of Mrs. SICKLES to Washington, Mr. KEY's attentions, and the scandal consequent upon them, were revived with greater ardor than before. Mr. KEY was a particularly noticeable man in point of personal appearance; tall, well-formed, a much more athletic man than Mr. SICKLES, and especially fond of exercise on horseback. He rode an iron-grey horse; and scarcely a day has passed since the return of Mrs. SICKLES to the capital, on which his tall figure, his white riding-cap, well-trimmed moustache, and iron-grey horse might not have been seen two or three times in the course of the morning on the circuit of President's-square, or at the door of Mr. SICKLES' house, which stands quite alone on the north side of the square, and is a very conspicuous building of white stucco. It was but on Tuesday last, (so swift and fearful a dream does the whole story seem), that, on visiting Mrs. SICKLES, Tuesday being her day of reception, I found Mr. KEY there, his horse waiting for him at the door. The rooms were filled with a pleasant company; the soft Spring sunlight poured in at the open windows; and Mrs. SICKLES herself in all her almost girlish beauty, wearing a bouquet of *crocuses*, the firstlings of the year, seemed the very incarnation of Spring and youth, and the beautiful promise of life. What is the twilight; what the house that then was the synonym of hospitality, the most frank, and generous and easy!

In the early part of the week before last Mr SICKLES went on to New-York. During his absence the busy spies of society observed that the attendance of Mr. KEY at his house was even more unremitting than usual. Mr. SICKLES returned to Washington on the morning of the day of the Napier Ball, and from that time up to Friday last nothing occurred to make the matter of his wife's relations with Mr. KEY more than ordinarily prominent in his mind. So far was he from manifesting anything like inordinate or tyrannical suspicion, that he allowed Mr. KEY to escort Mrs. SICKLES as usual on Pennsylvania-avenue, and I saw them, in company with Mr. HENRY WIKOFF, at the theatre on Wednesday night. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. SICKLES entertained a large party at dinner. Over that gay and brilliant company how near and fearful a doom impended!

On the next day (the day before yesterday) Mr. SICKLES received from some enemy of mankind an anonymous letter, stating with precision so minute as to make suspicion imperative, that Mr. KEY had rented a house on Fifteenth-street, above K-street from a negro woman, and that he was in the habit of meeting Mrs. SICKLES there two or three times a week, or oftener. The person and dress of Mrs. SICKLES were accurately described, and the usual time of the interview specified. Accompanied by a friend, Mr. SICKLES went to the house designated and found every statement of the anonymous writer corroborated. Mr. KEY had taken the house; and he had constantly met there a lady answering very closely in description to Mrs. SICKLES.

Mr. SICKLES still clung to the hope that the person who had stooped to the baseness of making such charges under the veil of secresy might have thoroughly deceived him, and that Mrs. SICKLES was not the lady in question. He accordingly requested his friend, Mr. GEORGE WOOLDRIDGE, of New-York, to watch the place from the window of a house just opposite.

On Saturday, no meeting took place, and the woman in charge seems to have stated that none had occurred since Wednesday.

On Saturday evening, Mr. SICKLES, resolved no longer to play the spy upon his honor, determined to confront his wife directly with his terrible suspicions. At first Mrs. SICKLES strongly denied her guilt; but on her husband's asking her whether, on the Wednesday previous, she had not entered the house on Fifteenth-street, in a certain particular dress, and concealed by a hood, she cried out, "*I am betrayed and lost!*" and swooned away. On recovering her senses, she admitted her guilt, and besought mercy and pardon. Mr. SICKLES calmly said he would not injure her, since he believed her the victim of a scoundrel, but that he had a right to a full confession. Two ladies in the house were sent for as witnesses, and in their presence, Mrs. SICKLES *made a full confession in writing*, stating that her connection with Mr. KEY had commenced in April last, under Mr. SICKLES' roof, but that Mr. KEY had since hired the house in Fifteenth-street, in which they had constantly met. Mrs. SICKLES' confession was made in the midst of the bitterest contrition and misery. Her husband simply asked her to give him back her wedding-ring, and desired her to write to her mother to come and take her from his house forever. Mrs. SICKLES made no objections, admitting the justice of her punishment in the most affecting language. Her mother will arrive to-morrow to remove her from this fearful scene of guilt, remorse, and blood.

Once having quitted the presence of his wife, Mr. SICKLES gave way to the most terrible emotion, and passed the night in a state bordering on distraction—a feeling which was worked into madness this morning on seeing the cause of his misery, Mr. KEY, with gay audacity pass opposite the window of his wife's room and wave his handkerchief—the usual signal for assignation.

Asking Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who was at his house, to follow KEY and engage him in conversation so that he would not get out of sight, he rushed up stairs for his pistols, and quickly following, found BUTTERWORTH and KEY together, at the corner of Sixteenth-street, when the tragedy took place.

On coming up SICKLES walked directly to KEY, and said, "You have dishonored my bed and family, you scoundrel—prepare to die!"—at the same time drawing his pistol. Almost simultaneously KEY placed his hand inside his vest, and drawing what appeared to be a pistol, but what was really an opera-glass, said, "You had better not shoot!"

SICKLES at once fired, KEY at the same time throwing his glass at him, This shot only grazed KEY, slightly raising the skin of his side, and he immediately leaped behind a tree to avoid another shot. SICKLES followed, and KEY, catching his arm, endeavored to prevent him from firing, but SICKLES disengaged himself, and firing again, shot KEY in the upper part of the right thigh, close to the main artery.

Falling on his hip and supporting himself with his hand, he cried, "Murder! don't shoot!" SICKLES still following, fired again, with his pistol close to KEY, the ball passing through his body below the breast.

In the meantime the report of the pistol and KEY's cries startled those in the neighborhood. Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, a Clerk in the Treasury Department, who happened at the moment to be leaving the Club, rushed back, and calling out, "KEY is murdered!" Mr. DOYLE, Mr. UPSHUR and Mr. TIDBALL, who were in the Club at the time, proceeded hastily to the spot, when they found SICKLES standing over the body of KEY, with his pistol presented at his head, and which he tried twice to discharge, but which snapped both times—and Mr. BUTTERWORTH standing by composedly.

On Mr. DOYLE's touching SICKLES on the shoulder, the latter at once desisted, and turning around, said: "Gentlemen, this man has dishonored my bed!" Upon this he took BUTTERWORTH's arm, and walking from the spot with the most perfect self-possession, proceeded to Attorney General BLACK's, and delivered himself into custody.

On Mr. SICKLES' leaving, Messrs. DOYLE, TIDBALL, UPSHUR and MARTIN conveyed the body, which still held faint gasps of breathing, to the parlor of the Club-house, when the Assistant Surgeon-General was at once in attendance, but KEY was beyond all medical skill. He breathed but twice after being laid upon the floor.

When MARTIN and UPSHUR raised KEY from the ground, the former inquired if he had anything to say. KEY made no reply, and was evidently unconscious.

In a few minutes the news spread over the city, and the streets became thronged with visitors to the scene of the terrible event, and groups were everywhere noticed engaged in excited discussion about it. The Club House was speedily surrounded by an immense crowd, eager to view the body of the ill-fated KEY. Many of the leading gentlemen of Washington drove up in their carriages, and in about a quarter of an hour the brother-in-law of the deceased, the Hon. Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, arrived.

At about three the Coroner's Inquest was held in the parlor, where the body lay, when sufficient facts were elicited to show that deceased was killed by DANIEL E. SICKLES, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

While I write, the body of KEY is being removed to his late residence on C-street, nearly opposite Colonel BENTON's house.

The parties involved in this sad story all lived within the immediate circle of our daily Washington life; two, at least, of them being also as well known in New-York as in the Federal Metropolis. KEY was about 42 years of age, tall in stature, about six feet, with an easy and fashionable air, but by no means prepossessing in appearance otherwise. His face had a sickly hue, and he had been for some time suffering from heart-disease, or imagined he was, which gave him a soured and discontented look. Otherwise he was extremely popular, and those who knew him best said his eccentricities of manner covered a very kind and generous heart. His father, FRANCIS S. KEY, was the author of the national song, the "Star-Spangled Banner." He was a widower with four children. On his marriage he narrowly escaped a duel with Colonel MAY, who conceived that he had unfairly ousted him from the affections of the lady who became his wife, and who was a beautiful and charming woman.

Mr. SICKLES, the member for the Third District of New-York, is a native of this City, and was originally a printer by occupation. He is a man of nearly forty years of age; of good presence and graceful manners. As a member of the State Senate, as well as in the House of Representatives, he had made himself remarked by a quite unusual coolness and self-possession, which gave him great advantages in debate, and had acquired for him a well-deserved reputation as a rising young leader of the Democratic Party. In 1853, Mr. SICKLES was married to his wife, now ruined and heart-broken, then a young girl fresh from her school-life, and remarkable then as now for something especially soft, lovely and youthful in the type of her very peculiar beauty. She is of Italian origin, and possesses all the Italian lustre and depth of eye, united with a singular candor and delicacy of feature.

Mr. SICKLES had seen her grow up from childhood, and was attached to her with an almost idolatrous affection. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. SICKLES was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, in the household of Mr. BUCHANAN, and his beautiful bride won universal admiration abroad, not more by her charms of person and manner than by the gayety and innocent joyousness of her character. On their return to America they resided for some time on the Bloomingdale Road, in a charming house overlooking the Hudson River; and, on his election to Congress, Mr. SICKLES took his present house on President's-square. It faces directly the Club house, to which was brought to-day the corpse of the man who himself had slain all that made the life of that mansion, but a few days since so gay among the gayest, and so hospitable among the most hospitable, of the homes of Washington.

Mrs. SICKLES may be 22, and has two children. She is the daughter of BAGIOLI, the celebrated music-teacher, of Fourteenth-street. Amid the general gloom which this sad affair has cast over the city, many a sorrowing thought is cast towards her whose guilty surrender to the wiles of a villain has resulted so tragically, for she has been much liked, and those who have known her will grieve sorely at the necessity of giving her up as lost. Few women are better calculated to win their way in polite society, or to contribute more to its vivacity.

Popular sympathy, as usual in such cases, is almost unanimously with Mr. SICKLES, the provocation being deemed ample justification for the deed, and when the facts as yet unknown come to be developed, this feeling will grow still stronger, and read a fearful lesson to those who may attempt to invade the honor and happiness of another's home.

A few of KEY's personal friends profess to disbelieve his conduct to have been actually criminal, and maintain that it was the result merely of inordinate personal vanity which led him to seek the appearance of being a favorite with the lady in question. Their theory is utterly dissipated by the confession of the now heartbroken victim.

When Mr. SICKLES surrendered himself to Attorney-General BLACK he requested such disposition to be made of him as was proper. The Attorney-General sent for a magistrate, who, with the Chief of Police, came speedily. Soon after the Mayor arrived, announcing the death of KEY, and Mr. SICKLES was conducted in a carriage to the jail, where he now is, awaiting an examination. I called upon him this evening and found him surrounded by several colleagues and other sympathizing friends. He was evidently laboring under strong mental excitement, and his haggard countenance presented marked evidence of the effects of the fearful emotions which have harrowed his very soul during the last twenty-four hours. Nevertheless, his manner was calm and collected, with his nerves steady. Of course, I did not question him relative to the affair. He volunteered the remark, however, that it was unavoidable, and that he could not have done otherwise. He added: "Satisfied as I was of his guilt, we could not live together upon the same planet."

The Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER and Messrs. CARLISLE and RATCLIFF have been retained as his counsel. They will bring him before Judge CRAWFORD to-morrow on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and move his discharge upon bail. There is little doubt that it will be allowed, and he be released from custody. The general opinion seems to be that no Grand Jury will ever indict him.

KEY left no property. His family connections it is understood are able, and will provide for his children. Some of KEY's friends intimate threats of summary vengeance against SICKLES if he appears in public where they can reach him. S.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS

$1,287,000 in Specie.

NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Later from Fraser's River, Oregon, &c.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, Capt. MCGOWAN, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall Feb. 19, bringing the California treasure and passengers of Feb. 5.

The United States sloops-of-war *Savannah*, Captain JARVIS, for Vera Cruz, and the *St. Louis*, Captain ODEN, for Greytown, sailed from Aspinwall, on the morning of the 14th inst.

The following is the treasure list of the *Illinois*:

American Ex. Bank.	$122,000	Janson, Bopd & Co.	$13,000
Wm. Appleton & Co.	5,000	Jennings & Brewst'r	12,000
T. H. & J. S. Bacon.	5,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	50,000
Bates & Co.	10,000	L. S. Lawrence & Co.	8,500
Butcher & Brother	17,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	16,000
Clark & Wilbur	15,000	P. Naylor	10,000
J. H. Cophill	27,013	J. B. Newton & Co.	20,000
H. Cohn & Co.	20,264	J. G. Parker & Son.	2,500
W. T. Coleman & Co.	60,198	James Patrick	45,000
Crocker & Warren	4,000	Renard & Co	8,300
C. W. Crosby	5,000	Santa Clara M. Ass.	4,000
C. H. Cummings	2,000	Schalle & Bro.	134,406
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	15,000	W. Seligman & Co.	36,000
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	40,432	H. S. Soule	15,000
Z. Kirstein & Bro.	7,456	A. E. Tilton	16,000
Freeman & Co.	57,180	Treadwell & Co.	15,000
H. K. Giffin	5,000	P. Walton & Son	745
T. J. Hand & Co.	2,000	J. B. Weir	20,766
Harbeck & Co.	1,800	Wells, Fargo & Co.	310,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	42,000	Order	23,895
Howland & Aspinwl	12,520	Total	$1,287,937

The news by this arrival has been mainly anticipated by the Overland Mail at St. Louis. The letter of our San Francisco correspondent gives a general summary of events.

We are indebted to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express for packages.

A Dull Fortnight—A Fight with the Mohave Indians—Movement of Troops—The Chinese New-Year—Racing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

"What the deuce is there worth chronicling for the TIMES?" is a mental question I ask myself, as I look at the clock, and perceive that it wants but an hour of the time appointed for the sailing of the steamer.

A duller two weeks we have not had for a long time, and there is little new or strange, or worthy of mentioning. We have a little speck of war, at least some indications in the way of military movements. I wrote you a few lines by Overland Mail last week, mentioning that a demonstration would be made by General CLARKE upon the Mohaves, a tribe inhabiting the Valley of the Colorado, a hundred miles or so above Fort Yuma. The whys and wherefores are these: General CLARKE sent Colonel HOFFMAN, of the Sixth Infantry, with a detachment of dragoons and a company of infantry, to prospect and examine the country in that vicinity, with the idea of establishing a new post. The Colonel penetrated into the country some distance with his command, but being desirous of moving faster, pushed on ahead with some forty odd men. He was met by the Mohaves, who told him that they would not allow a military force to establish themselves in their country, or a post built at all, under any circumstances; that they did not like the whites, and had no wish to have them for neighbors; and if the attempt was made, they, the Mohaves, would make mince-meat of the Colonel and his squad. The Colonel, without regard to their threats, proceeded to encamp. During the night the Indians attacked him, but got the worst of it—were driven off, and several killed. The Colonel, seeing that it was useless to try to go further with his small force, fell back, and returned in person to this place, to consult with General CLARKE; and the result has been a determination on the part of the General to send down a large force and thrash them into good manners; consequently there is great activity in the Quartermaster's Department getting them ready, and in the Commissary Department to provide the necessary provisions. Everything must be furnished from here, as there is no such thing as procuring either forage or provisions in that country, it being literally a sand desert, with no grass for the animals or water back from the river.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* has been chartered for the purpose of taking troops to the mouth of the Colorado River, where they are taken on board GEORGE A. JOHNSON's steamboats and landed some twelve miles up the river, the first solid terra firma, and they march to Fort Yuma, some ninety miles up the river. The *Uncle Sam* takes on board her coal and 300 tons of Quartermaster and Commissary stores, forage, &c., to-day, and to-morrow; Monday, she goes to Benicia and takes on board Companies A and C, Sixth Infantry, comprising four officers and 239 men; 200 mules are put on board also. She returns here on Tuesday, takes on board the balance of her stores and two Companies (F and H) Sixth Infantry, under command of Major ARNISTEAD, four officers and 165 men. General CLARKE and staff also take passage, and she sails Wednesday, 9th, calling at San Diego to land the mules, which are to be driven across to Fort Yuma, and take up Company G, Captain KETCHUM, (a very appropriate man to send after Indians—sure to catch 'em,) numbering three officers and 70 men, and then proceed on her voyage, around into the Gulf of California, and to the mouth of the Colorado, where she will discharge freight and troops, and then return, touching at Guaymas.

Companies E and R at San Benardino are to march across to Fort Yuma, and Capt. GARNETT's command, consisting of 70 or 80 men, are already *en route*—two companies of dragoons at Fort Tejon are ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Major ALLEN, Assistant Quartermaster, went down in the steamer *Senator* three days since—he is to land at San Pedro, from thence he goes to Los Angeles and San Bernardino, to concentrate a pack of mules and start them off across the desert to Fort Yuma. He collects from various points all the animals belonging to the Government, and purchases an additional quantity. He will deliver the train at Fort Yuma and return to his post here. Col. LUNDS, Chief Quartermaster, goes around in the *Uncle Sam* if his health will permit. He is quite unwell at present, confined to his room. Gen. CLARKE may land at San Diego and go across—has not yet decided fully. The movement, as will be seen, is quite a formidable one, comprising in the total 500 men. The General is a little after NAPOLEON's style in his views, that is to make a substantial and hearty demonstration on the start—give them battle first and blank cartridges afterwards.

Some fifty men are at work night and day, preparing pack-saddles, Aparahoes, and the essentials for packing provisions and ammunition on mules, and it's a busy time in the Quartermaster's Department, which has all the work to do, comes in for all the kicks and curses and seldom praise.

A campaign into a country like that of the Mohaves is no joke. It must be borne in mind that it is but little better than the great Desert of Africa, there being neither food nor water for man or beast. The mules from San Diego for instance, have to be driven across a sandy plain one hundred and twenty miles without a drop of water. There are two or three miserable affairs called wells, which are mere mud holes, never containing more than a few buckets of slimy liquid with a strong flavor of defunct mules and cattle. The troops from San Bernadino must cross this desert under a burning sun, dressed in the thick, heavy woolen fatigue dress of the army, which, with wonderful wisdom, is prescribed alike for all climates. The soldiers at Fort Yuma—a place where the heat fairly scalds, and it is rated a cold morning when the thermometer indicates anything below 90°—are obliged to wear the same kind of clothing that is issued to the troops at the Falls of St. Anthony. They are bound to suffer dreadfully; their suffering will not, however, be intense, because they won't have any tents, but they will suffer for want of water.

As will be seen, the troops concentrate at Fort Yuma, from whence they all march up the Colorado, some 100 miles, to the villages of the Mohaves, and pitch into them. It will be a very one-sided affair. The Indians stand no chance at all, for they can't escape. If they leave the Valley of the Colorado they are bound to starve or die of thirst, and it is not easy to leave it. They are not impeded by any such nonsensical paraphernalia as mules, provisions, and munitions of war, as they put mules to a more sensible use. When they get one, which is not often, they proceed to dine off him in the shortest possible space of time; and in the way of baggage, a feather in the hair and the usual quantum of cuticle nature provides, answers all purposes. Tailors stand no kind of chance in that country; but *malgré* the advantages they have over the troops in the way of an absence of quartermasters and commissaries, they are bound to be caught. It is hard, when we come to think of it, that they must be killed off just for asserting their rights and standing up in defence of their country, as miserable as it is; but they have no business to be Indians,—"serves them right." If all the heathens must go to—what d'ye call it?—because they never heard of the Gospel or had a chance to roast a missionary, I don't see why these Indians should not be saved the trouble and vexation of abiding in this troublous vale of tears. Besides that, I think they deserve it, on general principles, for living in such a wretched, God forsaken country.

The Chinese have been having a grand frolic, for the last few days, it being their New-Year's. They are dressed in their best, and go about making calls, from which custom, I presume, the New-Yorkers get their idea; but there's one little variation in the performance here: the New Year is not only a time when they pay visits of ceremony and congratulation, but they pay their debts. Every Chinaman is expected to "settle" on New-Year's, and if he cannot he is disgraced, his credit gone, and the only reparation he can make for his shortcomings is, to take a little extra opium and "step out," suicide being a receipt in full to his creditors, who bring in Nature as a creditor, and the unfortunate debtor pays all at once. It is considered very bad taste for a creditor to persist in living when he can't pay his debts. It strikes me if New-Year's Day in New-York was a general settling-up day, and every gentleman was expected to bring the coin in his pocket to liquidate, there would be a sad falling-off in the number of visits people now receive. There would be a great many Joneses and Browns very unwell, quite unable to get out.

Honest John, the famous trotting horse that won a $5,000 race the other day, two-mile-heats in 5:11, was ruined yesterday in training—made a misstep and broke his leg or wrenched the joint out of its socket of the off fore foot. He was training for a match with *Princess*, ten mile-heats for $6,000 a side. He will be obliged to pay forfeit $2,500, and is of course worthless now. He was valued at $5,000.

We have had a very interesting divorce case—a Mr. FULLER sues for a divorce on account of extreme cruelty. It appears that Mrs. FULLER, whose name is MARY ANN, was in the habit of broom-sticking Mr. FULLER, and when her beau called, ordered Mr. FULLER out of the room, and when he wouldn't go, gave him a hint to leave by throwing the hatchet at his devoted head. Mr. FULLER got his divorce—a nice woman is "our MARY ANN."

A chap went out duck shooting here the other day, with an awful kicking old musket; he had got the hang of it, and when he fired leaned forward to counteract the effect of the recoil. Seeing a nice flock of ducks he crept up on an old log, took good aim, inclined his body forward and pulled; the gun snapped, didn't go off according to calculation, and per consequence the individual did—went head-foremost to the bottom, musket and all.

I have not said a word about business, &c., and its too late now—the last carriages are going down to the steamer. PODGERS.

Latest from the Indian Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 28.

Col. HOFFMAN, who was sent by Gen. CLARKE to select a site for a new post, in the Mohave Country, was met by them (the Mohaves) who would not permit him to penetrate further, were very insolent and finally attacked the troops, (40th Dragoons.) The Indians were repulsed with a loss of 10. On our side none killed.

Col. HOFFMAN has returned for reinforcements, and Gen. CLARKE himself will take the field with a force of 500 men. A steamer is to be chartered to take the troops from here to the mouth of the Colorado thence up the River to the Colorado Crossing, above Fort Yuma. A vigorous campaign will ensue, and the Mohaves will be soundly thrashed for their impudence

MISCELLANEOUS.

A memorial to Congress, setting forth the manner in which the fraudulent Bolton & Barron or Sanillan land claim was concocted and prosecuted, its present position, and praying for relief, was unanimously adopted at a mass meeting held Feb. 2 at Musical Hall in San Francisco. It bears 8,000 signatures. The claims covers the famous Mission Dolores property. Several public meetings have been held, and the people holding property covered by this claim are beginning to stir themselves in earnest to defeat it. The case is now before the United States Supreme Court. It is akin to the gigantic attempt of LIMANTOUR to swindle the people, by forgery and perjury, out of their homesteads. The parties who hold this claim now are principally non-residents, who live in Philadelphia. It is one of the concoctions of PALMER, COOK & Co.

The San Francisco *Herald* has a full account of the battle with the Mohaves. It says the engagement was spirited between fifty dragoons and from five to six hundred resolved Indian warriors, during which the enemy lost from fifteen to twenty killed, and a large number wounded. The dragoons did not lose a man, nor was there one injured. The last Indian killed was shot at a distance of six hundred yards, and the moral effect was so great that they dispersed in all directions, finding it useless to contend with men who could kill them off at their pleasure, at eight or nine times the distance their own arms could be rendered effective. The march of Colonel HOFFMAN was uninterrupted from that moment.

The Los Angeles *Star* of Jan. 2, says:

"We understand that large droves of sheep are on their way to California, and may soon be expected in this section. Over 100,000 had crossed the Colorado this season, up to this week. Large bands of cattle may soon be expected, having crossed the Colorado lately; at last accounts, they were pasturing on the 'Hay Fields.'"

The San Diego *Herald*, of Jan. 15, says: "The emigration by the Southern route is represented as being very large, and the number of sheep now on the way in from Northern Mexico is more than double that of any preceding year."

New San Diego has quite an animated appearance since it has been made the head-quarters of the Southern Division of the U. S. Army on the Pacific. All the buildings which for the past few years have been the home and dwelling-place of owls and "ould" Indians, have been converted into barracks for the officers, and quarters for the soldiers.

At present there are a very large number of Chinese in the mines of Shasta County. The number is being greatly added to daily. The consequence is that the American miners, in some sections, are being greatly crowded by them, and, in consequence, begin to exhibit considerable restiveness. Indeed, the initiatory steps have already been taken to call a County Convention of Miners, to assemble in Shasta, for the purpose of devising the best means of ridding themselves of the presence of the moon-eyed sons of the Orient.

On the 25th January BURNS' centennial anniversary was celebrated in great style by the Scotchmen in San Francisco. Two public dinners were given, which were both of unusual splendor. The speeches and toasts were appropriate and spirited, and did credit to those engaged.

California papers notice the decease of THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, late Judge of the Southern District of the State, and one of the earliest settlers; and of the Hon. GILBERT A. BRUSH, one of the Mier prisoners, and a Texan Ranger, who had resided in California since 1849.

Oregon.

SLAVE PROPERTY IN THE STATE, &C.

Dates from Oregon are to Jan. 24. Several petitions had been addressed to the Legislature praying for the passage of an act to protect slave property in the Territory, the United States Supreme Court having decided that slaveholders have a right to hold their slaves in the Territories. These petitions were referred in the lower House to Messrs. CHAPMAN and T'VAULT, prominent members of the Democratic Party in that body, and the Committee reported on the 6th inst. in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, accompanying their report with a bill which provides that the master may hold the slave and command his services, and prescribes heavy penalties for the hiring or harboring of any runaway slave. The bill was read the first time without opposition—and that is all the information we have yet received on the subject.

A letter from Oregon says: "The intelligence we received this morning from Salem, the present Seat of our Territorial Government is somewhat interesting and amusing. The Legislature adjourned on Sunday morning, at 1½ o'clock. The principal feature in the closing scene occurred between J. I. DEADY, of Multnomah, and Mr. LASSATER, of Marion, in which, report says, Mr. DEADY made a statement that was pronounced by the other "a *lie*;" whereupon DEADY hurled an ink-stand at LASSATER. Thus the matter rested until the session was closed, when DEADY armed himself with a cudgel or massive cane, and then sought an "interview" with his antagonist, whom he soon met, and a spirited "set-to" ensued. DEADY commenced the assault, but LASSATER ended the matter. It is reported that DEADY got the worst of the bargain."

British Columbia.

JOHN NUGENT DISOWNED—ANSWER TO HIS ADDRESS—GENERAL NEWS.

Dates from British Columbia are to January 22.

A card appears in the *Victoria Gazette*, signed by ninety persons, purporting to be American citizens—merchants and residents of Victoria, who say that, "having read the said address of Mr. NUGENT, do hereby testify that we do NOT indorse the same, nor consider it as reflecting the opinion of American residents here or in British Columbia."

Judge A. PEMBERTON also publishes a card in reply to Mr. NUGENT's address. In reply to the charge that the Courts at Victoria were organized out of materials composed of "subordinate officers of the Hudson Bay Company, who, by reason of their long isolation from civilized society, and their habitual intercourse with Indians, had unlearned all the finer traits of humanity, and were scarcely accountable for a grossness of conduct that had become to them a second nature," Mr. PEMBERTON says:

"Now it so happens that since the influx of the strangers, nine out of ten of the cases which have been tried in the courts have come before me, and were disposed of in a summary manner. I never had any connection with the Hudson's Bay Company, and it is only three years since I came here direct from London, where I had lived for many years with my brother, who is a clergyman. So much for Mr. NUGENT's veracity, and the weight which is to be attached to his other insinuations."

John A. WOLFE also publishes a card, in which he states that he never signed the card that appeared some time ago in the San Francisco *Herald*, indorsing the address of NUGENT, although his name appeared among the signatures.

PETER FINNIGAN has obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court against C. K. GARRISON & Co., owners of the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, for £371 18s. 1d.—damages suffered by plaintiff by the failure of defendants to carry plaintiff's horses in safety from San Francisco to Victoria, in July, 1858. The ship was overtaken by a storm, and being in an unseaworthy condition, the horses were killed, and thrown over with many others, as a measure of safety. The Judge charged the Jury strongly in favor of the plaintiff; dwelt upon the cupidity of steamship owners in sending their vessels to sea with double their complement of passengers, thus periling the lives and property of all on board.

The Victoria papers complain that considerable smuggling is being carried on into British Columbia, from the American towns on the northern coast.

The only news from Frazer River is that EDWARD MCGOWAN slapped the face of a man named Dr. M. W. PHIPER, of Fort Yale. This affair is mentioned as a matter of the greatest import, and it would seem all the naval and military strength of the colony is about being called out to punish the offender.

The *Gazette* says:

The notorious NED MCGOWAN is again before the public in his old character of a disturber of the peace. Upon a late occasion he met Dr. M. W. PHIPER, of Fort Yale, and, without provocation, slapped and spit in his face. MCGOWAN had not been arrested at last accounts, the Police force at Hill's Bar being either unwilling or unable to take him into custody. Word, however, of the outrage reached Col. MOODY, at Fort Hope, who immediately dispatched a messenger to LANGLEY, asking a reinforcement from the *Plumper*. The *Enterprise* left the latter place on Wednesday with a detachment of troops on board, sent to the Colonel's assistance. MCGOWAN, it is said, now expresses his readiness to give himself up to a civil officer, but declares his determination to resist if soldiers are sent after him. It is not likely Colonel MOODY will pay any attention to this threat, but will seize MCGOWAN at all risks.

The river had risen several feet, and was free of ice, and the miners generally were at work.

A bill is pending in the Vancouver Island Assembly to establish the American decimal currency in that colony.

NEW-GRANADA.

Revolutions in South America—American Claims Against Costa Rica—The Cass-Yrissari Treaty Not Ratified—Naval—Nicaragua Transit War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

The last British steamer from Carthagena to Aspinwall brought no mail from beyond the former point, consequently the last date I sent you of Jan. 12 is the latest we have from the capital.

Locally, we have but very little worth noting. The unfortunate situation of the Republics south of us is engrossing the public attention, and a general apprehension prevails that Chili, Peru and Ecuador will soon be involved in all the horrors of civil war. Until these States follow the example of New Granada and disband their armies, which are schools in which the pupils are trained only to be the tools of conspirators, and the priesthood, which is ever against the people and public liberty, are shorn of their power by a separation of the Church from the State, they can never hope even a temporary respite from revolution.

Some months since I stated to you the position of American claims upon Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and expressed the opinion that so far as regarded the latter State they had no foundation either in law or equity. I also at the same time gave you incontestible facts going to prove my position. But I notice every day in the newspaper Press of the United States articles treating of Central American affairs, in which these claims are asseverated in a general way, without any other argument to prove their substantiality than the tart allusion to that generous but unfortunate State, made by President BUCHANAN in his annual Message. This is unjust, both to Costa Rica and to the claimants. It keeps up an animosity against her, and offers hopes to the claimants that can never be realized. A Washington letter in a late New-York paper contains the following:

"Costa Rica has replied to the demands of our Government in respect to the settlement of the claims of American citizens. She contends that many of the claims are not valid, but desires to open a correspondence, with a view of arriving at a proper understanding of the whole question."

The inference from the language of the foregoing quotation is, that Costa Rica acknowledges the justice of *some* of the claims. Now, I have the most positive and reliable evidence that Costa Rica not only denies the justice of each and every one of the claims, so far as she is concerned, but that she will *never pay a dime of them, come what will.* I am now in receipt of a letter from the capital of Costa Rica, written by one high in the confidence of President MORA, whose language is emphatic to this end. And he adds:

"Nothing was taken by our army from these adventurers, for they had nothing. And private property was always respected. Our officers paid for everything they consumed in Nicaragua. There is now a document on file in the archives of San José, in the hand-writing of WALKER, in which he notifies the Governors of cities on the frontier to place arms and ammunition in the hands of all Americans, without exception, who might be found in Nicaragua, with the view of resisting the efforts to drive out the filibusters. This order was carried into effect: all were armed. Therefore there was no American in Nicaragua who was not properly looked upon as our enemy—as one of the filibusters who were waging war against us. And in the face of these facts, is it possible that Senator WELLER and the Government of the United States still insist that the claimants were peaceable citizens?"

The writer of the letter from which the foregoing is extracted, does not admit that the Costa Ricans committed any excesses against American persons and property in Nicaragua, and consequently does not present the legal phase of the matter, or international usage in regard to such offences as the soldiers of President MORA are charged with—such as the killing of non-combatants at Virgin Bay, and on the River San Juan, in the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. But to *me*, it is very surprising that General CASS should push claims against Nicaragua for alleged outrages upon American citizens there, in the face of the doctrine so clearly and forcibly enunciated by his predecessor Secretary MARCY, on the claim of Count SARTIGES for indemnity to French citizens resident at Greytown at the time of the HOLLINS' bombardment. Mr. MARCY says:

"* * * If there were persons in Greytown when it was bombarded, who did not belong to the political organization there established, and who suffered in consequence of that bombardment, they can only resort for indemnity, if entitled to it, to that community. It was to that community they committed their persons and property, and, by receiving them within its jurisdiction, it assumed the obligations of protecting them. Nothing can be more clearly established than the principle that a foreigner domiciled in a country can only look to that country for the protection he is entitled to receive while within its territory, and that, if he sustains injury from the want of that protection, the country of his domicile must indemnify him."

Mr. MARCY then cites numerous precedents at Florence, Antwerp, the Two Sicilies, Copenhagen, Canton, &c., the practice of the governments, after a full discussion, being in concurrence with his position. I will only quote one of them:

"In 1852," says Mr. MARCY, "a British subject by the name of MATHER, was maltreated at Florence by an officer belonging to an Austrian garrison stationed at that place. The British Government sought satisfaction from the Government of Tuscany, which resisted the demand, and denied its liability, upon the ground that the injury was inflicted by an Austrian officer, and that Austria was, therefore, the party which committed the outrage, and ought to make the required satisfaction. Great Britain replied that the obligation to indemnify rested on the Government of the country wherein

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Fulton and the Canada.

STATE OF THE WAR QUESTION.

A Comparison of the Probabilities.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF NEWS.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, J. A. Worton, Esq., Commander, from Southampton, Feb. 9, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

The mails by the *Canada*, at Boston, reached the City a few hours later.

We thus obtain highly interesting details of news to Feb. 12, the date at which the *Canada* left.

Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Curacoa*, of 31 guns, Captain Thomas H. Mason, sailed from Spithead for Plymouth to embark Lord Lyons and suite on Thursday evening, Feb. 3. At 3 P. M. on the 7th, 20 miles off Durlstone Head, she came in contact with the schooner *Fleta*, of Shoreham, from Shoreham for Cardiff, in ballast. The *Fleta* received considerable damage; she arrived at Portsmouth a few hours after. Captain Field, of the *Fleta*, reports that his vessel was close hauled on the starboard tack, heading South, wind W. S. W. The *Curacoa* sent a boat to offer assistance if needed, and afterwards proceeded on her voyage to Devonport.

The Reform Bill is chiefly delayed on account of the navy estimates, the discussion of which will occupy a considerable time, and they are not to be brought forward till the 25th inst. The *Daily News* says this delay is likely to produce a bad impression.

A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, at Naples, writes that the destination of the Neapolitan exiles is the River Plate, not the United States.

On the 8th inst., in the House of Commons, Mr. H. Berkeley put the following question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer: If it were true that Her Majesty's Government was about to grant a guarantee or subsidy to the Atlantic Telegraph Company; and, if so, upon what conditions? The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that several applications had been made for a subsidy, but the government had not come to any resolution on the subject.

The election at Galway terminated in the return without opposition, of Mr. J. O. Lever. He was proposed by Father Daly, and seconded by Mr. E. C. Burke, one of the largest merchants of Galway. The only declaration of political principles made by Mr. Lever is contained in the simple formula that he will support whatever Government supports the Galway packet station. This statement was, however, supplemented by a warm eulogium on his Excellency Lord Eglintoun, whose name was received with loud and continued cheering.

The War Question in England—The Election in the Danubian Provinces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

Things look more pacific since the Emperor's speech, echoed and interpreted as it has subsequently been by that of Count de Morny. Great perplexity, however, has been caused by the unlooked-for election of Alexander Couza as Hospodar of Wallachia and Moldavia. It is, beyond all controversy, the heaviest blow and gravest discouragement to the Imperialist tendencies of Europe which they have sustained for many a day. It is particularly mortifying, at the present moment, to Austria, who was the principal cause of the resolutions passed by the Conference at Paris, against the executive union of the Principalities. France, Russia, and Sardinia, were originally for yielding to the wishes of the Rouman people, but, for sake of peace, succumbed; and now nothing is more likely to aggravate the dangers of war than the complications certain to arise from the gallant determination of Moldaves and Wallachs to set the tyrannous will of the Conference of Great Powers at defiance. It is particularly noteworthy that the man who has been by common consent chosen chief magistrate of the now practically united Principalities was politically so unknown until within the last few days beyond the confines of his native country that the diplomatists of Paris and London are not yet agreed upon the manner of spelling his name. What is still more remarkable is, that at Bucharest and Jassy he occupied previous to his elevation a position so little prominent, that those who resided there more or less constantly during the last three years, and who are full of traits and anecdotes of Stirbey, Ghika, Cantacuzene, Golesko, Bratiano, &c., are wholly unable to recall a single fact illustrative of Couza's past career. I have spoken to both French and English inquiringly as to this matter and with the same singular result. If the French Government is firm in its resolution to recognize the new Hospodar, Austria and Turkey dare not disturb him, and Russia will not try to do so. Lord Malmesbury's answer last night, when interrogated on the subject in the House of Lords by Earl St. Germans, was embarrassed in the extreme.

Richard Cobden on the Reform and the Ballot.

Mr. Cobden, in sending to the Ballot Society his annual subscription to their Funds, accompanied it with the following letter to Mr. E. C. Whitehurst, the Vice Chairman of the Society:

Midhurst, Feb. 7.

My Dear Sir: I inclose my subscription to the Ballot Society. Don't for a moment suppose that Mr. Bright would wish you to give up your distinct organization. I'll venture to say when Mr. Berkeley brings forward his motion, he will have no better advocate at his back than Mr. Bright.

I cannot be present at your Ballot Dinner, simply because I have laid down a rule which, for a season, will prevent me from attending any public demonstration. Had it not been for that resolution, which I had formed before Mr. Bright took charge of his Reform Bill, I should have been at his side long ago; for the programme he has put forth is almost identically the same as that which I indorsed in 1848, and which I supported in the House when it was brought forward by our revered friend Mr. Hume.

Watching from my retirement Mr. Bright's progress, I am struck with the similarity of the ordeal he has gone through to that which I underwent in the earliest stage of the League agitation,—the same misrepresentation of motives and misstatement of his arguments, the same affected horror of his designs on monarch, church, aristocracy, and property, which he now undergoes, I also went through; and if he should persevere for a few years until his plan in its main features becomes law, as it assuredly will do, then he will experience, as I did, the pleasanter side of the ordeal. Then when everybody discovers that, instead of all the evils predicted, nothing but increased security, contentment, and prosperity springs from his reforms, he will find nine-tenths of those who now profess the greatest dread of him the most eager to shake hands with him on the success of his measures. Nay, they will claim to have been always with him on principle, only regretting that they did not better understand each other at the outset. This is the checkered fate of all the pioneers of political progress, and our friend has had too much experience in such matters to be either disappointed or discouraged at what is now happening.

It is true that I am about to carry out the intention I have some time entertained of paying a very short visit to the United States. I hope to be able to report to you that I have witnessed the operation of the ballot in that country. Believe me, very truly yours,

E. C. Whitehurst, Esq. R. Cobden.

The War Question.

THE SPEECH OF COUNT DE MORNY—AN INDIRECT SEDATIVE.

The following is the speech addressed by Count de Morny on Tuesday, Feb. 7, to the *Corps Législatif*

Gentlemen: I intended to speak to you of yourselves. I had prepared returns, showing the work accomplished since I had the honor of presiding over you, and demonstrating the estimation in which your suggestions are held by the Government, by enumerating the numerous amendments introduced by you, and the influence reserved to you by the Constitution. And I concluded that, taking into account the state of division which exists in our society, a legislative body which freely studies all questions, serves the general interests of the country better than the ancient Chambers, whose parliamentary contests reduced the votes on the laws to be nothing more than a political arm—a strategic party means. But this cold analysis appeared to me to be out of season. You are still too much under the influence of the emotion produced by the noble words you heard yesterday, to permit me to withdraw your attention from them. Let us meditate on them, gentlemen, and, as we are the representatives of the nation, let us express to the Emperor an unlimited confidence, which ten years of wisdom, of moderation, of devotedness to the interests of France, and his religious care of her honor, must have inspired us with. Have confidence when the Emperor tells us "Resume tranquilly your labors—peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. I will remain firm in the road of law, justice, and national honor." And when, recollecting these celebrated words, "the Empire is peace," he adds that "peace cannot be disturbed except for the defence of great national interests," so many other considerations are added to dispel our uneasiness. Religion, philosophy, civilization, credit, industry, have all made of peace the first benefit of modern society. The blood of the people is no longer lightly shed; war is the last resource of rights disregarded and of honor offended. The greater number of difficulties is removed by diplomacy, or solved by pacific arbitrament. International communications so rapid and publicity have created a new European power, with which all governments are forced to account; that power is public opinion. It may for a moment be undecided or mistaken, but it always ends by siding with justice, with right, and with humanity. Let us hope that under present circumstances the generous ideas, the loyal and disinterested intentions of the Emperor, will make their way in the world, and that adopted by the sympathy of the people, and sustained by the credit of sovereigns, they will succeed in resolving pacifically all difficult questions. Whatever be the future, let us act as in the past; let us take counsel only of our patriotism—let us rally still more round the throne. Defections or discouragements never save the country, nor any one. Our resolute coöperation will give the Emperor greater authority to negotiate, as it will give him, if need be, greater force to conquer."

M. de Morny was interrupted more than once in this speech by strong marks of approbation, and its close was received with a round of applause.

Correspondence of the Times.

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

It could not have escaped the Emperor that the passages of the speech which met with the heartiest approbation from his hearers were those which alluded to peace; it was more marked than even the applause which the sonorous claptraps about glory, disinterestedness, generosity, and courage are sure to awaken among every audience, more especially a French one. I looked at the *Moniteur* of to-day for the report of M. de Morny's speech yesterday in the Legislative Corps, and I find that the paragraph which the official journal represents to have excited "unanimous applause" is this: "Religion, philosophy, civilization, credit, industry, have made of peace the chiefest good of modern societies;" and, on the same authority, the most "lively approbation" was accorded to these words: "The blood of the people is no longer lightly shed; war is the last resource for right disregarded and honor offended." Again, "Most difficulties are smoothed down by diplomacy, or are resolved by pacific arbitrament; and rapid international communication and publicity have created a new power in Europe with which all Governments are forced to reckon;—that power is opinion." This passage, it tells us, met with "new adhesion"—and cries of "Very good, very good!"

On the whole, then, nothing can be more unmistakable than the way in which public opinion has manifested itself since the 1st of January; and, if the Imperial policy be in conformity with the expressed wishes of the nation, decidedly there will be no war.

In a country disturbed like ours by so many revolutions, time only can establish convictions, invigorate character, and create political faith.

The emotion which has just been produced, without any appearance of imminent danger, may well cause surprise, for it at the same time evidences too much of doubt and too much of fear. There appears to be a doubt on the one hand of the moderation of which I have given so many proofs, and on the other of the real power of France. Happily, the mass of the people is far from being influenced by such impressions. To-day, it is the duty again to place before you what appears to have been forgotten.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon in Full.

The Emperor opened the Session of the French Chambers in person, and delivered the following speech;

"*Messieurs les Senateurs:*

Messieurs les Deputés:

France, as you know, has during the last six years beheld her prosperity augment, her wealth increase, her intestine dissensions become extinguished, and her prestige elevated; but, nevertheless, there arises at intervals, in the midst of this calm and general prosperity, a vague inquietude, a hollow agitation, which, without any well defined reason, taxes possession of certain minds and affects the public confidence. I deplore these periodical discouragements, without being astonished at them.

What has ever been my policy? To reassure Europe; to give to France its true rank; to cement closely our alliance with England; and to regulate the degree of my connection with the continental powers of Europe in conformity with our views and the nature of their proceedings with regard to France.

Thus, on the eve of my third election, I made at Bordeaux this declaration, '*L'Empire, c'est la Paix*" wishing to prove thereby that should the heir of the Emperor Napoleon mount the throne he would not recommence an era of conquests, but he would inaugurate a system of peace, which should not be disturbed but in the defence of great national interests.

As to the alliance of France and England, I have used all my endeavors (*j'aimis toute ma persévérance*) to consolidate it; and I have found on the other side of the Channel a happy reciprocity of sentiments on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, as well as on the part of statesmen of all opinions. And to accomplish this end, so necessary to the peace of the world, I have trampled (*mis sous mes pieds*) under foot on all occasions the irritating memories of the past, the attacks of calumny, and even the national prejudice of my country. This alliance has borne its fruits: not only have we acquired, together, a lasting glory in the East, but even at the extremity of the world we have been opening an immense empire to the progress of civilization and the Christian religion.

My relations with the Emperor of Russia have been of the most frank and cordial character, because we have agreed in opinion on all disputed points that have arisen.

I have also to felicitate myself on my relations with Prussia, which has never ceased to be animated with the like benevolent feelings.

Since the conclusion of the peace the Cabinet of Vienna and mine, on the contrary, I must say it with regret, are often found differing on great questions, (*sur les questions principales,*) and there is need of an ardent conciliatory spirit to attempt to solve them. Thus, for example, the reconstitution of the Danubian Principalities has not been effected without numerous difficulties, which have prevented the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires; and if it is asked what interest France can have in distant countries watered by the Danube, I reply that the interest of France extends to all parts where a just and civilizing influence ought to extend.

In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should more closely be united to Piedmont, which was so devoted to us during the war, so faithful to our policy during peace.

The happy union of my well-beloved cousin, Prince Napoleon, with the daughter of the King Victor Emanuel is not, then, one of these isolated facts the cause for which does not appear; but is a natural consequence of the community of interests of the two countries, and the friendship of the two Sovereigns.

For some time the state of Italy, and its abnormal situation, in which order can only be maintained by foreign troops, has justly produced an inquietude in diplomacy. This is, nevertheless, an insufficient motive to produce a war.

Let the one call for war with all their hearts without any legitimate reason—let the other in their exaggerated fears endeavor to point out to France the dangers of a new coalition, I shall remain immovable in the path of law, of justice and of national honor, and my Government will neither allow itself to be drawn aside nor intimidated, because my policy shall neither be provoking nor pusillanimous. Far from us be these false alarms, these unjust doubts, these internal weaknesses!

Peace, I hope, will not be troubled. Resume, then, with calmness, the habitual course of your labors. I have explained frankly the state of my foreign relations, and from this *exposé*, conformably with all that I have endeavored to make known during the last two months, at home and abroad, you will find, I believe, that my policy has not ceased for a moment to be firm and conciliatory.

Thus I reckon with confidence on your concurrence, as on the support of the nation which has confided its destinies to me. I know that no personal interest or unworthy ambition will influence my actions.

When, sustained by the popular wish, the general sentiment, any one ascends the step of a throne, he is elevated by the gravest responsibility above the low region where vulgar interests contend, and he has for his chief motives or action, and for his supreme judges, "God, his conscience and posterity."

SARDINIAN DECLARATIONS ON THE WAR QUESTION.

In the sitting of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Lanza, Minister of Finance, presented, on the 5th, a project of law authorizing the Government to contract a loan of 50,000,000f., and read the following statement in support of the measure:

"The extraordinary armaments of Austria in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and particularly along the frontier of the Pô and Ticino, are known. Some days before the opening of our Parliament the official *Gazette* of Vienna announced the expedition into Italy of a *corps d'armée*, which, joined to the other troops already stationed there, forms an army much more powerful than is required in time of peace for the guardianship of public order and of internal security.

But what renders the situation more serious is the distribution and the concentration of those forces, which, collected principally between the Adda and the Ticino, are quartered in strong masses at Cremona, Riacenza, and Pavia, and therefore assume the aggressive aspect of a corps of operations against a neighboring Power.

Other indications of no tranquilizing nature are to be found in the military occupation of detached corps of the villages along the Ticinio and the Pô; in the frequent movement of troops on our frontiers; in the order given to hold military stores and quarters in readiness in many places. These facts certainly reveal in the Austrian Government dispositions of no pacific nature. Add to this, that it has recently issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of horses into Piedmont, and that it has contracted a loan of 150,000,000. In presence of such hostile manifestations and warlike preparations, evidently directed against our country, public opinion was agitated, and it became the duty of the King's Government to take those more urgent precautions to which it was counseled by the gravity of the circumstances and the duty of guarding the security and honor of the country.

"It is precisely to continue the preparations of defence that have been commenced, in order to be ready for any events, that the King's Government now applies to Parliament for permission to contract a loan of 50,000,000 lire.

We feel, gentlemen, as much as any one the necessity of avoiding new burdens to the country, and an increased weight upon the finances of the State, and we are grieved to be compelled to propose them. But in the life of nations there arise, as you know, supreme moments, in which sacrifices are a sacred duty, an inevitable necessity. [Bravo!] The Government, trusting to your known patriotism, does not doubt that you will be united and decided in conceding to it the means necessary for the defence of the country, and, with it, of the national honor, liberty, and independence. [Bene! Bravo!] Therefore it proposes to you the following project of law, and begs you to declare it urgent." [Bravo! and marks of adhesion.]

AN ENGLISH COMMENTARY ON THE IMPERIAL SPEECH.

From the London Times, Feb. 8.

In his speech, the Emperor Napoleon has given to the world only the sequel of his pamphlet. The effect of *Napoleon the Third and Italy*, was the inspiration of the moderate phrases which the Parisian Legislature listened to yesterday. Into the composition of the speech we shall not enter. Suffice it to say, that it resembles as little as possible all that the Emperor has uttered before. Heretofore he has been pithy and epigrammatic; yesterday he was argumentative. There can be no doubt that the Imperial speech is calculated to reassure Europe. If words have meaning and assemblies dignity, the sentences uttered before the Senators and Deputies of France portend that the peace which Western Europe has enjoyed for nearly half a century will not yet be interrupted. This we gather not so much from any common-place phrase as from the general tenor of the Address. It is, indeed, in strong contrast with the previous conduct of the French ruler, and with the preparation with which Europe has been alarmed for six weeks past. The first words which the Emperor utters are a deprecation of the suspicions which his acts have roused. He wishes to show that the conclusions which men have deduced from his conduct are unreasonable. He regrets these vague anxieties and hollow agitations as if they were the merely natural perturbations of weak and timid minds. He deplores these periodical discouragements, without being astonished at them, "in a society shattered like ours by so many revolutions." A doubt has arisen of the Imperial moderation; and so the Emperor refers to the speeches which he made on his first accession to power, and reasserts the position that it belonged to the First Empire alone to carry on wars of aggression, but that his own Government had inaugurated "a system of peace which cannot be disturbed except for the defence of the great national interest." The alliance with England is twice mentioned. The Emperor wishes to cement it strongly, and in consolidating it he has employed all his perseverance. With Prussia he is on good terms; with Austria alone disputes have arisen; yet, though France has drawn nearer to Piedmont by the marriage of a well-beloved Prince with a Princess of the House of Savoy, the act must be looked upon only as the consequence of a community of interests and the friendship of two Sovereigns. "Away with these false alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions. Peace, I hope, will not be disturbed."

The world will breathe again after these assurances.

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Happy, then, it is for Europe that the French ruler should at the last learn the virtue of moderation. The past month has certainly given a lesson to those who thought that a war which promised victory must be gratifying to a military people. *The Emperor Napoleon has been greviously misinformed as to the temper of foreign nations and of his own. He thought that Austria had no friends, and he has found that any State whatever its faults, has the friendship of the whole world when it is unjustifiably attacked.* He also thought that, because the fathers of the present race of Frenchmen fought at the unquestioned bidding of a chief, the same blindness would possess the generation which now lives. A few weeks have sufficed to prove that Frenchmen, Austrians and Englishmen are friends and allies on one point—the necessity of maintaining treaties and preserving peace. These considerations have been present to the mind of the Emperor. Under their influence he has uttered reassuring words to Europe, which we trust he will corroborate by his deeds. *War with Austria or any other Power we find is reprobated not only by French opinion, but by the Imperial word.* It now remains to heal as soon as possible the wounds which a reckless policy has inflicted

Private (London) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The *Times* "halloos," but I wish I could feel sure that we are "out of the wood." I should be glad to confirm the rumor referred to with hesitation by your "Occasional Correspondent," a few days ago, that Louis Napoleon had addressed an assurance to our Cabinet of his having intimated to Piedmont that she must not rely on French aid in the event of her provoking hostilities with Austria. I can inform you, and on authority on which you may rely, that the Emperor had not, up to the day before yesterday, given any such assurance. His Speech is as yet, I fear, the only foundation he has given Europe to build its hopes of peace on; and it must be admitted that the Speech may be as easily read in a warlike as in a peaceful sense. But the complexion of things in Paris, I am willing to admit, is less uneasy. M. de Morny speaks peace more distinctly than his master. I know that some of our capitalists have received assurances from their French correspondents that some of the most threatening warlike preparations—especially those at Toulon—have been suspended, and that confidence is beginning to revive. There has been a slight, but very visible improvement on the Bourse, immediately reflected, of course, on our Exchange. The telegraphic wires now communicate every throb and flutter of these two great ventricles of the money heart of Europe—so that each pulsation of Paris is reproduced in London, almost before it has ceased to vibrate in the Rue Vivienne.

Lord Cowley, I hear, writes more cheerfully in his dispatches of the last few days, and public men—though still awake to the danger of collision between Piedmont and Austria, on the Ticino, the Po, or the Lago Maggiore—talk as if the risk to the peace of Europe from the policy of Louis Napoleon had, for the moment, passed away. But if the terror of war be thrust back, it must be by make way for diplomacy. It will be something new to find Austria, amenable to diplomatic influences, working for substantial reforms in Central Italy. Unless such reforms can be secured, the weapons of war will again be resorted to by Louis Napoleon, who has deeply meditated his Italian line of policy, and is little likely to abandon it. But in all such calculations, we are reckoning without Piedmont, where, by all I can learn, the war fever is as hot as ever. Even if Austria can hold in her war dogs, straining in their slips for blood, can Piedmont—with recruiting stations established on the Po, the Ticino, and at Lesto Calende, on the Lago Maggiore, for the express purpose of receiving Austrian deserters and Lombard conscripts—do as much for her excitable and irritated soldiers?

A rumor spreads, and gains strength, that we are likely to have the Government in the market as a borrower this year. Such a way of staving off difficulties would be too like former financial expedients of Mr. Disraeli to be at once set down as improbable. Perhaps the "reconstruction of the Navy" was resorted to in order to justify a loan. This "reconstruction" I am told, relates quite as much to the *cadres* of the service as to our ships. It is proposed to make very extensive changes in the non-effective branch of our naval expenditure, which will amount to the extinction of half-pay among captains, commanders, and lieutenants. Those who are fit for service will be set to work, in every possible direction, particularly in the dockyards; and those who are unfit for service will be put on the retired list. All this will require a large immediate outlay, but is expected to be attended with important ultimate saving. The scheme originates, I am informed, with a civilian much trusted by the Admiralty.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

Severe Ruins at Rio—Bahia destroyed by Fire—Montevideo Arming—Dullness and Disquiet at Buenos Ayres—Interesting from the Argentine—Paraguay Prepared for War—Movements of Our Squadron.

By the arrival of the South American mails, by the *Avon*, at Southampton, we have dates from Rio to Jan. 8.

Vast quantities of rain had fallen at Rio, and the streets were inundated. A portion of the railway had been damaged by the rains.

It was feared that yellow fever would shortly make its appearance at Rio from the want of sanitary measures.

When the *Avon* left Bahia, a great fire was raging there. Its origin was accidental. It had extended to the Exchange and other public buildings. Owing to the narrowness of the streets and the want of facilities for extinguishing it, it was feared that the entire city would be swept away. Property to the extent of $200,000 had already been destroyed.

MONTEVIDEO.

Our advices by this arrival from Montevideo are to Dec. 31, and from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 28.

At the former place the utmost energy was manifested by government in preparations for war, against whom or for what object were points undivulged. Some conjectured it was in order to play a part in hostilities against Buenos Ayres in pursuance of a recent treaty to that end with Brazil and the Argentine. Others supposed Government to have information of a revolution about being attempted, under the leadership of General Flores. At the moment the steamer sailed the troops were kept under arms day and night, as if a surprise was feared.

Señor Joaquim Thomaz do Amaral, the new Brazilian President, had his public audience on the 20th December. After the interchange of the most friendly compliments, Señor Amaral embarked on the steamer *Araguay* for Asunçion, charged with a special mission to President Lopez.

Shipping from Brazil is now relieved from quarantine at Montevideo.

The Montevidean Government had issued a decree regulating the introduction of the commerce treaty with Brazil, signed on the 4th of September.

BUENOS AYRES.

There was great excitement at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the success of the Argentine Government in suppressing the revolt in San Juan. It was rumored that Urquiza, having his arms at leisure would employ them forthwith against Buenos Ayres and it was also stated that Brazil, Uraguay, and the Argentine States had solemnized a treaty, having the compulsory restoration of Buenos Ayres to the Argentine Union for its immediate object. We are informed, however, by a correspondent that no such treaty has been made. It was stated that General Urquiza had proposed to Brazil an alliance, in accordance with which he should aid the Empire in its views upon Paraguay, in return for assistance to be rendered him in a campaign against Buenos Ayres. The proposition did not meet the wishes of the Imperial Court, and had been promptly rejected.

President Alsina had returned from his tour in the interior, on Dec. 24. The *National* has a rumor of the dismission of the Ministers Mitre and Zapiola, and the substitution of Señors Sarsfield and Ahligado.

Business at Buenos Ayres was prostrated. The circumstance was partly owing to the immediate prospect of the new Argentine law of differential duties taking effect, Jan. 1 being the appointed time; and partly to the apprehensions of war. Discontent with the existing condition of things was universally expressed.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Order had been restored in all the provinces of the Argentine Confederation. Gomez, the late Governor of San Juan, had, with his Secretary, delivered himself up to the Commissioners; and were to be tried at court martial. It was mentioned, as a subject of felicitation, that the National Commissioners had thus far proceeded in their judgment without spilling a drop of blood.

Señ. Lagota, a member of the Argentine Senate, died recently in Cordova, where he resided.

The house of Jones & Co. had failed in Mendoza for $90,000, greatly to the distress of the mechanics, who had confided their funds to it.

Interesting from Valparaiso | Revolt at Copiapo—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Valparaiso, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Business continues rather depressed, although if anything there had been improvement until the occurrences of the last few days. News has been received here of an outbreak in Copiapo. This took place about the 5th inst. among the city police, who are a military body; the extent of this movement is at present uncertain. The steam frigate *Esmeralda* has been dispatched with troops to quell the revolt.

In consequence the whole country has been declared under martial law, to continue until next June, when Congress meets.

It is rumored that preparations had been made for an outbreak here as well as at the south, to take place this very day, the 15th, simultaneously with the movement at the north. One thing is certain, the political condition of the country is very unsettled and gives cause for anxiety. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is here. She is to sail soon. There is no other foreign ship-of-war in the Bay.

The *Mercurio* newspaper is still suspended. The Government is unwilling to permit its publication even under promise of abstaining altogether from politics.

Eight engine builders have recently arrived from Scotland to work in the machine shop of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. Their wages are, I believe, about a guinea a day. The latest dates from the United States were to the 6th of December.

Our British mail steamer, which arrived on the 7th inst., brought these dates, the American mail having reached Panama this time in season. I have just learned that the *Cyane* will be detained here a week or ten days longer, to repair damages caused by the Chilian steam frigate *Esmeralda*. This vessel got under way in the night, and, strange to say, came into collision with the *Cyane*, striking her on the quarter, with serious injury to both vessels. The Chilian authorities immediately sent officers from shore on board the *Cyane*, expressing their regret, and offering in the fullest manner to repair all damages sustained. There is no exculpating the officers of the Chilian frigate from the charge of great negligence in handling their vessel, since, besides having steam up, the bay was perfectly calm at the time. But the behavior of the Government was prompt and generous.

The mail steamer for Panama, which leaves tomorrow, will not call at Huasco or Caldua. I suppose the Government wish to prevent all communication with those ports till the revolution is quelled.

X.

The British in Central America—Speech of Sir William Gore Ouseley, on Presenting his Credentials at Nicaragua.

The following is Sir William Gore Ouseley's speech on presenting his credentials to the President of Nicaragua:

The Queen, my august Sovereign, has graciously confided to me the agreeable duty of cementing the good feeling, and of making known the sentiments of friendly interests that have always animated Great Britain towards the State that your Excellency so worthily presides over, concluding a treaty which, it is calculated, will produce the best effect.

It has always been for me a pleasure and a duty to contribute to such an object, but I use all my efforts with more pleasure at the present time, when the interests of humanity and policy call me to take a decisive step on behalf of the civilized and commercial nations in defence of this and the neighboring republics against the attack of pirates, of men without law. It is lamentable to be a witness of such barbarism!

The acts of these badly-advised adventurers have created a just indignation in the minds of the illustrious sovereigns of the most powerful maritime nations on both sides of the Atlantic, who have resolved that crimes of this nature shall be no longer permitted.

All civilized nations have an interest in maintaining, without interuption, the free passage, so liberally granted by Nicaragua, across the territory which Providence has placed under its dependence and legal sovereignty. It is for the good of all that their independence be maintained, and that Nicaragua should become one of the great links between the two hemispheres.

But no nation has a more direct interest in the security and neutrality of the transit than Great Britain, because the dominions of the Queen in the Atlantic place her Majesty's subjects in a more direct contract with Central America than with the inhabitants of other maritime countries; whilst the valuable possessions of her Majesty in the Pacific and the vast British interests in Asia, not only make it a duty but also a necessity for the Government of her Britannic Majesty that an undisturbed transit should exist through these territories.

The joint participation of Nicaragua in this grand object, will demand the most efficacious protection of these routes, and indeed will merit the coöperation of all commercial nations for defence against outrages such as up to the present time have rendered these necessary transit routes so useless.

I consider myself fortunate to find among the members of the present Administration of this country many men of very distinguished merit, and especially to have to treat with a Government of which your Excellency is the chief officer."

REPLY OF PRESIDENT MARTINEZ.

Senor Minister: Although the people of Nicaragua well know and highly appreciate the generous sentiments of the august Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, I congratulate myself to hear them renewed by her worthy representative, as I have also the pleasure to assure him of the most cordial reciprocation on the part of the Republic towards the Queen and the nation she so wisely governs.

I appreciate highly the nobleness of the sentiments that animate Señor the Minister in performing his honorable mission, both because they testify to the principles of strict morality with which his heart abounds in lamenting the cruelties of foreign vandalism in Nicaragua, as well as for the humane policy which he lays down in his interesting discourse.

England doubtless abounds in eminent men, but the choice her august Sovereign has made from among them in the person of Sir Gore Ouseley, shows a fortunate selection. The antecedents of your Excellency, your social relations with the United States, your friendship with President Buchanan, and the sympathy which your announcement engendered in the Presidents and in the States of Central America, and particularly among the members of the actual Government of Nicaragua, promise a satisfactory result for both countries and for the commercial nations of the world.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Tax-Levy sent to a Nursing Committee—The New-York Dental College in Rules—Weed and Parsons beat Swain on the Red-Book Business—The Registry Bill to be Ground Out Complete—One more Snatch at the Savings Banks' Unclaimed Deposits—Rumblings of Quarantine Removal—Gossip, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 25.

Dr. Loomis, by an adverse report to-day, killed Mr. Reilly's act to incorporate the New-York College of Dental Surgeons. The act named as incorporators: William Daily, Thomas D. Andrews, Benjamin Watkins, Henry Western, John Hallock, Stephen Carter, J. S. Mortimer, John Thomas, William Ferguson and James Monroe. Before the Medical Committee there appeared no friend for the bill, but against it there came the remonstrances of Drs. Durnelle, Soltman Brown, William B. Roberts and twelve other dentists of reputation, urging that though such a college is needed, this bill is not called for by the dentists of the City, but was started by persons entirely out of their profession.

The Clerk announced that for copies of the Red Book, Swain had offered copies of his edition at $1 per volume, and Weed & Parsons of theirs at 90 cents per volume; he should purchase, of course, under the resolution those offered at the cheapest rate. The New-York Tax Levy was received from Comptroller Haws, and referred to the Judiciary Committee; why to that Committee did not appear? Indeed ten minutes after the reference men were around taking pledges that it should be captured from the Judiciary's hands and intrusted to the Committee on Ways and Means, where it belongs, and where it will get that careful examination, lopping off and whittling down that it needs. But I fear when it comes at last into the hands of Mr. Conkling, the Chairman of Ways and Means, there will be sad work made with the items. There is nothing that gentleman enjoys so much as hunting down and cutting the throat of a dubious claim. Claims that no Legislature heretofore, and no legislative Committee, for years back, have hesitated to indorse and pass, ground now in the dock over which he is boss. The State grows pursy under this management, but plundering scoundrelism keeps up a dismal howling, and sometimes, doubtless, Justice turns back unsatisfied and disgusted.

Notices of only three new railroad grants were given yesterday—by Mr. Meeks, to provide for the construction of the Maspeth-avenue Railroad; by Mr. Tuthill, for the Grand-street and Newtown Road, making property owners on the route the corporators, and admitting no "assigns," and by Senator Doherty, to authorize a railroad somewhere through your streets. The Registry bill was reached but not discussed in Committee of the Whole. An effort will be made soon to refer it to a Select Committee of nine to report complete. The bill directing a five-eighths mill tax for canal purposes was ordered to a third reading, Mr. Van Horn first having spoken some hour and a quarter in its favor.

The Senate spent Thursday in earnest debate upon Senator Diven's bill "increasing the powers of public administrators." Among other things less material, it provides that when a person shall depart the State leaving personal estate, the party having the custody of such personal estate may be summoned before the Surrogate, and unless he can show that the owner of the personal estate has been alive within six years preceding the time, then he shall be presumed to be dead.

Mr. Ely thought the object of the bill could be much more briefly stated, to wit: First, to relieve the savings banks of New-York City, and pay the proceeds into the State Treasury; second, to pounce upon the estates of those dying intestate. There were many bills of this character around the Capital, all alike objectionable. Better make a levy at once, he though of $20,080,000 or. the Government of New-York City for the benefit of the State Treasury. Mr. Spinola denounced, and Senator Brandreth sustained, the principle of the bill. Progress was reported finally. To-day the Senate, after disposing of sundry local and minor matters, fell foul of the Cuba resolutions, agitated them somewhat by virtue of speeches from Senators John D. Willard, Mather, Diven, Ely and Brandreth, and then made them the special order for Monday evening.

The rules forbid the Committees to be in session during the sessions of the Legislature. But the heavily-worked Standing Committees are venturing to violate these rules. To-day the Joint Committees of the two Houses on Commerce were in session listening to arguments from Charles H. Marshall, Mr. Minturn, Mr. Coneling, Mr. Neilson and Port-Warden Bramhall against Port-Warden Butler's proposed modification of the Port-Warden law—till ful an hour after the Assembly's hour of opening. While the Senate's Select Committee for investigating the freshest charges of attempted bribery and corruption, were in session from 9 o'clock to 3—the Senate having met, worked hard and adjourned meanwhile. The developments, though intensely interesting to some of the lobby who have summons to appear before the Committee already in their pocket, your readers would think them intolerably stupid and dull. The "nub" of things has not yet been laid hold on. Meanwhile the Building Committee's investigation is blocked for lack of witnesses.

The *Evening Journal* so far departs from its usual custom this evening as to publish an editorial on current legislative topics. It advocates the speedy removal of Quarantine. The difficulties that now invest the question of the whereabouts of the removal will disappear, it prophecies, "if met boldly." "When the Legislature passes the necessary law we shall soon find the embarrassments which surround the question disappearing." The pending bill is certainly a very bold one. It lifts bodily in its stalwart arms the hospitals, the anchorage, the sick wards and the burial grounds, and trudges off, never doubting that it will find or make a place to set them down on. But the *Journal* is as sensible on some other points as suggestive on these. It avows that for the wicked and wanton outrage of burning the Hospitals, the individual offenders should be punished, and the County of Richmond held to a strict pecuniary responsibility.

The Bachelors' ball, last night, was a magnificent success. Certain and sundry bachelors of Albany, who have been the guests at the receptions, parties and all that, of the ladies of Albany, for several years back, resolved at last to be themselves for once the inviting rather than the invited. They obtained for their use the mansion lately occupied by Gov. King, turned into it the contents of a score of flower gardens and conservatories, set a sumptuous table, provided a band of music, hung all the rooms in evergreens and rarest blossoms, and then issued their invitations by cards which bore the names of the ladies of the most distinguished Albanians as patronesses, and of the most noted bachelors as Directors. The result was, one of the most brilliant evenings that Fashion remembers the tradition of in these parts. The hotels were gay all the early evening, with the arriving and departing delegations that had come in from Troy and the East, and from New-York, to be present at, and share in, the novel entertainment.

Very many of the members, on their return after vacation, brought their wives with them, and the result is wholesome and marked in the extreme. Evening sessions are not so popular as they were. A more gentlemanly style of address prevails. Several have stopped chewing tobacco. GLAUCUS.

The Wharfage bill reported—The Canal Enlargement Tax past the Assembly—Progress of the Roving Railway Corporation—A Personal Liberty bill introduced—Majority and Minority Reports on the Port Warden act—The Connecticut Boundary matter—Comfortable Assurances for the Lobby, &c., &c.

Albany, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1859.

Another busy day. In the Senate the Wharfage bill, on which the Committees on Commerce and Navigation of both Houses have been in joint session hearing arguments for several days, was favorably reported. Probably the Assembly Committee will now await the Senate's action. The papers on the contested seat were reported and tabled for the printer. Senator Doherty introduced his New-York City Railroad bill. Senator Spinola put in a Gas bill Senator Ames reported a bill providing for the payment of work done and material furnished on certain parts of the Erie Enlargement. Senator Smith, (Democrat,) offered a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of April. Mr. Mather offered a resolution to print 1,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on the Sanitary Condition of New-York—of which the Times printed 40,000 some weeks ago. You printed it on a night's notice. The Printing Committee will want a week's consideration of it before the thing will be determined.

The House took a large grist to mill. Dr. Loomis reported favorably on the act incorporating the National Vaccine Institution in your City. Mr. Moore favorably on the Roving Railroad scheme for Brooklyn, authorizing the Litchfields and associates to rail all the streets that the Common Council will permit, upon petition of a majority of owners, (not on any street,) but on any proposed line. The bill repaying John A. King the money advanced by him to pay the troops who defended Quarantine against incendiaries was called up, and the Senate amendments almost unanimously concurred in. This concurrence was advocated by those who opposed it before, it being the opinion of ample authority that nothing in it, in

or pensioners upon public charity are assigned to the care of the Governors of the Almshouse Department, (and kindred charities,) at a cost to the tax payer of a sum nearly the entire tax levy of only 20 years ago. These are facts of a very alarming character; especially so when we find, in the face of all this benevolence, that the evil is rapidly on the increase, and gives unmistakable evidence that just so far as public charity inclines to go, just so far will pauperism follow it up, if not overrun it. Large and bountiful as our public charities now are, our private charities fall little short of it.

It would seem an ungracious if not an unfeeling task, by any process of reasoning, to check either public or private charity, but it can easily be shown that an undue or injudicious exercise of either, must necessarily defeat the object it designs to remedy. So far as regards our own poor, or such as legitimately belong to us, the task of providing for them would be easy; but we should remember that already a very large portion of the number noted above legitimately belong elsewhere, and that number is constantly on the increase. How far we can be just to our own poor in necessarily limiting their fair share of our benevolence and extend it to others involves a question of no ordinary character; a question in which our own poor have a deep interest. The vast number of foreign paupers among us, or paupers of foreign birth, have no doubt been lured here by reports of our charities and benevolence, or sent here directly or indirectly by the covert action of foreign Governments, as the cheapest mode of getting rid of their paupers. This abuse of international courtesy having been proved, other plans may be resorted to by them, by mixing up their paupers with their patriots, and placing a few distinguished and really meritorious names at the head of the list, add thereto a goodly share of the contents of their prisons and poorhouses. Our authorities, charged with the duty of looking to these matters, should exercise close scrutiny in sorting out the deserving from the undeserving, and should send the latter back, or constrain their being taken back, to the country from whence they came.

When our own citizens are found chargeable upon the charities of foreign countries it will be time enough for us to reciprocate; but as that is not the case in a single instance, we have a right to claim exemption from an increase of their paupers upon our already overworked charities.

In the investigation of cases in a long catalogue of crimes presented to us at the beginning of the present term, we find, with very few exceptions, the crimes charged have their origin in resorts and dens of iniquity, where intoxicating liquors are sold and drank; and had as the best of them may be, the lowest and worst are kept by foreigners, or people of foreign origin; and all this in defiance of existing laws.

If it were practicable to transfer all such cases to another tribunal, the duties of the Grand Jury could have ended in as many hours as it has required days to finish or diminish the calendar. It is fearful to the tax-payer, at least, to see how much he is called to contribute of his industry to pay the cost of Courts, Police and Prisons, besides the Almshouse, which eventually becomes the recipient of these victims if they escape the prison or the gallows.

So far, then, as existing laws fail in compassing their desired end, as well in preventing crime as pauperism, the question arises how far the tax-payer may protect himself measurably against both, by a very simple process, by placing more within his immediate reach and action, a remedy which, if he will not avail himself of, should at least quiet his complaint.

It is a rule rigidly observed throughout our rural districts of the State, that every county, town or village shall be chargeable with its own costs incident to pauperism and crime. Why may not the same rule be made applicable to the Wards of our own City? ||

Why should Wards of our City where few, if any, gens of iniquity are found, be made chargeable for the crime and pauperism encouraged in other Wards, and actually engendered there? In some Wards and localities large private revenues are derived from rentals of sinks of iniquity which degrade the moral sense of the community. Why should owners of such places escape the penalty of a taxation which should justly apply to such property? Most of these places are not only local but moral nuisances.

And this Grand Inquest presents them all as such; and as a corrective against their increasing bad influences would urge, as a prospective correction:

1. That each Ward to be allowed and directed to elect one tax-paying citizen and resident of same to perform the duties of a Governor of the Alms House Department; so that each Ward be represented in said body.

2. That said Board of Governors of the Alms House Department (thus constituted) in addition to the duties now by law imposed on the present Board, said Board of Governors (as thus proposed to be enlarged) shall, as far as practicable, make an estimate of expenditures incurred by said Alms House Department for the support of the poor of each Ward respectively, and also obtain from the records of our Criminal Court, and from the records of the Police Department, full and clear statements of costs and expenditures in the suppressing and correcting of crime committed in each Ward respectively.

3d. The Board of Governors shall then make a full return of the same to the Board as Assessors of Taxes, showing the amount chargeable on the property, real and personal, of each Ward, incident to pauperism and crime.

4th. And the duty of the Assessors of Taxes shall be to assess the property, real and personal, of each Ward, the amount so stated by the Board of Governors being the sum disbursed by said Board of Governors for the relief of the poor of said Ward, and the suppressing of crime therein as aforesaid.

In the judgment of this Grand Inquest a law in conformity with the above suggestions could scarcely fail to compass great good; for wherever it might at first bear heavily upon property-owners, the remedy against its continuance would be in their own hands, by changing and improving the character and use of residences therein.

There is no just reason why an honest, quiet and industrious citizen should be taxed by his neighbor's indulgence in a course of an opposite character. Nor is there any good reason why an orderly community of one Ward should pay the tax which should rightly attach to another Ward, any more than a county or town, or a village in any other part of our State be chargeable with the pauperism or crime of any other county, town or village.

The system at present adopted in relation to pauperism and crime, is evidently defective. These grave evils are in course of rapid increase, partly by defect in existing laws, and partly by reason of inadequate administration of them. The remedy would seem to be—as our city is large and rapidly increasing, and its taxes becoming yearly more and more onerous upon honest industry—that the tax-payer should be placed in better position to remedy, by his own efforts and vigilance, an evil entirely within his power; and such a remedy, in all its practical workings, can be more readily compassed by making it the interest of property-owners in each Ward to personally aid in abating nuisances therein, which engender crime and pauperism, and consequent increased taxation.

It being the last day of the term, a large number of sentences had to be passed. We select a few of the most important:

Abraham B. Thompson, tried for the murder of Daniel Stackpole, at Harlem, on the 18th of November, and convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Bernard Sprince, the young German, convicted of stealing sewing-silk worth $75, was remanded for a new trial, evidence having arisen since his conviction tending to prove his entire innocency.

At the request of "Tom Burns," who was assaulted at a nominating convention, at Tammany Hall, by William Foster, the said Foster was allowed to depart on what is technically called a suspension of judgment.

Mary Taylor, for petit larceny, was sent to the State Prison for 30 days. She was the nymph who robbed the Broadway jeweller of his watch and chain, but under circumstances that gave justice to this lenient sentence.

Martin Schwartz was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months for burglary. His comrade, not quite so bad a rascal, received two years and six months. Wm. Allison, for an attempt at grand larceny, received two years and six months. Edward Cotter, a youth, also pleaded guilty to two indictments, one for burglary, and the other for fraud and larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years and eight months. Jacob Grey, for burglary in the third degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and nine months. Wm. C. Smith, for bigamy, went to the State Prison for two years and two months. James Hart, for receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

The gamblers Huestis and Johnson—the first parties convicted in this County, under the Statute, were sentenced—Johnson to pay a fine of $50 and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for twenty days, and Huestis to be imprisoned ten days and pay $25 fine.

A large number of minor sentences were passed, occupying the Court in their disposition more than an hour. Motions for new trials were made, as also were motions to quash indictments. One of these latter, commenced by Mr. John Graham, in relation to the indictment against Charles Devlin, Charles Turner and others, on that old Street Commissioner business, was entertaining to the spectators, but humiliating to the Court. The District Attorney and Mr. Graham were the combatants, and but for the firmness of the Recorder a very disgraceful scene would probably have been witnessed. Even as it was, it was bad enough.

The business transacted during this term has nearly cleared the City Prison. If the office of City Judge were abolished, and the Recorder occupied the Bench every term, there would, apparently, be room but for small complaint of overcrowded cells.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Feb. 26.

James Buntin vs. *The Orient Mutual Insurance Company.*—New trial ordered with costs to abide event.

James Campbell, Executor, vs. *The International Assurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the submission.

Etienne de Pierre and Wife vs. *Herman Thorne and Wife.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Alexander A. Nevins. vs. *The Bay State Steam Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Amory Haughton vs. *Michael McAuliffe, et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

William Phyfe et al. vs. *George J. Green.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Alexander M. Lawrence vs. *Wm. Nelson.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

John Purchase vs. *George P. Bellows.*—Order for a new trial. Costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Slosson.

Grant vs. *Hall.*—Demurrer overruled and judgment thereon for plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to withdraw the demurrer and his answer, if so advised, on payment of costs of demurrer.

Coster and Andrews vs *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with liberty to the plaintiffs on the payment of the costs of the demurrer to answer within twenty days.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Jellinghaus vs. The New-York Insurance Company.—Taxation of costs settled.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 81 bbls. Ashes, 1,305 bbls. and 190 bags Flour, 2,700 bushels Corn, 1,038 bushels Oats, 1,040 pkgs. Provisions, and 167 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 bbls. Pots, at $5 75; 33 bbls. do., from second hands, at $5 81¼; and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 87½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 2,055 bbls., including 1,402 bbls. Pots, and 653 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Holders of No. 1 Quercitron, at Philadelphia, ask $33 ℔ ton, which buyers refuse to pay. Receipts and stocks very light.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow, 37c.@37½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine found ready buyers at 20c.@22c., chiefly at 21c.@22c. here, and 20c.@21c. in Philadelphia, ℔ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, sales having been confined to 275 bags Laguayra on private terms, and 340 bags Rio at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,500 bales at full rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb...	10	10	10¼	10¼
Middling, ℔ lb..	11¾	12	12¼	12¼
Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb.	12¾	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜

FIRE CRACKERS—Within the week, sales have been reported of 10,000 boxes, to arrive and here, part at $1 70@$1 85 for No. 1, the latter rate 6 months' credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, especially the latter, has been good, for the trade and on speculation. Holders have generally met the demand freely, and prices have not varied much. Sales have been reported of 14 000 bbls., within our revised range.

Ordinary State, ℔ bbl	$4 90@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 30@ 5 50
Extra State	6 00@ 6 15
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 20@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 45@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 85@ 8 75

Southern Flour has been less active, yet it has been quite stiffly held. Sales 5,000 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 40 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 45@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour, Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand, including Layer at $2 50@$2 85, and Bunch at $2 35 ℔ whole box. Other kinds are in moderate request at unchanged rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, and is generally quoted firmer, though not really dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,700 bushels, including fair to good white Western at $1 50@$1 52; good mixed and red Western (Winter) at $1 40; fair Milwaukee Club at $1 20; and prime white Kentucky at $1 75, ℔ bushel. Corn has been lightly dealt in to day. New is held above the views of buyers. The nominal quotations for it are 82c.@85c. for ordinary to prime white and yellow Southern; and 81c.@85c. for inferior to choice white and yellow Jersey, ℔ bushel. Old mixed Western has been in moderate request at about former prices. Sales 6,800 bushels, in store, at 84c. ℔ bushel. Rye is selling in lots at 87c.@89c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in limited demand at from 75c @95c. ℔ bushel. Oats are heavy and languid. Canadian, 61c.@63c.; Western, 60c.@63c.; State, 54c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@54c. ℔ bushel.

IRON—Holders continue to ask very full prices, but the demand is tame. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 2,000 tons Gray Forge at $22, cash; 1,500 tons Anthracite Pig at $24 for No. 1; $23@$23 50 for No. 2, cash, and time; with 600 tons Blooms on private terms.

LEAD—Is in demand at uniform quotations.

LEATHER—The movements in Sole during the week Messrs. Hull & Co. refer to thus: "The demand, though not so active as last week, continues steady, and is fully equal to the receipts. We cannot expect a very active demand until our receipts are more liberal, to give buyers a better assortment to select from. The market during the whole season has been poorly supplied with light and middle weights, while overweight has accumulated—this being the season when there is but little inquiry for heavy Leather. Upper Leather is active, at full prices." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 28c.@32c.; Oak light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak Heavy, for Banding, 28c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak Heavy, Cropped, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 21½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 14½c.@15½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c@40c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The movements in this line have been quite moderate to-day. Prices have not varied much.

OILS—Have been sparingly dealt in at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been somewhat unsettled, sales having been made of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 12½ for New Mess; $17 62½@$17 75 for Old Mess; and $13 25@$13 30 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb. Bacon is sparingly inquired for, at from 8¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is in moderate demand, at uniform rates; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is more sought after, and is held very firmly; sales, to-day, 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 75@$12 50 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 8½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGAR—As noticed, yesterday, a brisk inquiry, chiefly speculative, has prevailed for this commodity, and, in addition to the sales reported in our last, about 1,800 tcs. have been disposed of at from $3 50@$4 25, with some very choice reported sold as high as $4 50 ℔ 100 lbs. The bulk of the sales were made at moderate prices within the range.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, here, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, about 2,500 bushels Clover Seed were sold, from first and second hands, at $6 25@$7 25 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—The week's business Messrs. Hull & Co. sum up thus: "Goat have been in fair demand during the week, at a slight reduction in Mexicans. Most of the manufacturers and dealers refuse to buy at the prices demanded by the importers of Mexican Skins; and though several parcels have been offering to arrive, the price at which buyers are willing to operate is much below that previously obtained. For Curaçoa the demand continues active, and prices are well sustained. The stock of all kinds is extremely light. Sales are 16,000 Curaçoa, at 70c.@75c. each, 6 months; 130 bales Vera Cruz, previous to arrival, and 134 bales Tampico, on private terms. Deer are in request at full prices, with a light stock on hand. Sales are 23,000 lbs. Sisal, on private terms."

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 600 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 7⅛c.@7¾c., and Cuba Muscovado chiefly at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The auction sales, to-day, passed rather spiritedly, nearly all the greens and about one-third of the blacks (which latter were held higher,) offered having been sold at very fair prices.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton, by the steamship *City of Manchester*, at ⅜d.; and 300 bales Cotton, by sailing vessels, at 8d.@5-32d. ℔ lb. For London, 200 tcs. Beef at previous figures; and 25 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on private terms. For Havre, 15,000 Staves at $15. For Rotterdam, 2,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Woodell*, 717 tons, for San Francisco, at about $15 000; ship *Baltic*, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, (the second charter this season,) Deals, about £3 12s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, with Resin and Spirits Turpentine to Copenhagen, the latter at 5c., and Measurement Goods to Lievau, a port in Russia, on the Baltic, about £2 ℔ ton, or say 180 tons for £300; a British bark from Beaufort, N. C., to Newcastle, England, Resin, 4s.; a brig from Mobile to Rio Janeiro and back to United States, $1 25 ℔ bag; a bark, 300 tons, from Trieste to New-York, $2,000; a bark to Demerara, 60c.@70c. for dry and wet bbls.; a schooner, 140 tons, to south side St. Domingo and back, $1,100; one, 150, same voyage, $1,200; one, 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $550 ℔ month; a brig to Porto Rico and back, 39c., and $3 on deck; one, 200 tons, to Ponce, P. R., and back, 38c. and $3; a bark to Cienfuegos, Hogshead Shooks 25c., and Hoops $8; one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 42½c. and $3; a schooner to Trinidad, Cuba, in ballast, and back to New-York, Molasses, $3 on deck and $3 50 under deck; a brig, 354 tons, to Havana and back, 40c., and $3 for Molasses under deck; a schooner to Cienfuegos and back, Molasses, $3 and $3 50 on and under deck; a brig to St. Jago and back, 40c. and $3; a brig to San Juan, Cuba, and back, Molasses $3 25, and Sugar $5 50 ℔ hhd.; a schooner, 148 tons, to north side Cuba and back to New-York, $1,100; bark *Almena*, to Valparaiso, a schooner to Malaga and back, on terms not made public.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—EAST 13th-st., near 4th-av.—The Commencement Exercises of this institution will take place on TUESDAY, March 1, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Valedictory Oration will be delivered by the Hon. JAMES T. BRADY.

Members of the medical and legal professions, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to be present. GEO. WOOD, President Board of Trustees.

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE candidates for diplomas in the Law Department of the University will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at 3½ P. M., and continue three days, before the Board of Examiners appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—THE annual meeting, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held in the room of the Society in the Medical College, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. ROBT. H. BROWNNE, Sec.

SIGMA PHI.—THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF the Sigma Phi Society will be held in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, in Schenectady, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 4. E. P. V.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufacture their well known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will
Open, on Monday, Feb. 21,
Their entire SPRING IMPORTATION of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Which will contain many styles of Goods manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

DRY GOODS FOR THE MILLION.
IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS.
One of the most desirable selections of New Spring Goods ever exhibited in this City, will be offered for sale on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at
M. M. HUEY'S,
No. 43 Catharine-st., corner Madison.
Every article new, and of the richest styles. Imported expressly for our own trade. Among which are
12,000 yards NEW CHINTZ BRILLIANTS, 12 cents, worth 18 cents.
7,000 Pieces CHINTZ and MERRIMACK PRINTS, 9 yards for $1.
300 SPLENDID FRENCH JACONET ROBES, quite new.
Several cases Beautiful POIL DE CHEVRES, 18 cents and upward.
Cases DE LAINES and CHALLES, all New Styles.
SILKS! SILKS!! and POPLINS!!!
700 Handsome FRENCH POPLIN ROBES, RICH SATIN STRIPES. THE LATEST IMPORTATION.
A BARGAIN
BLACK and COLORED DRESS SILKS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
12,000 Splendid PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS,
New Styles. Never before offered in this City.
$1 and upward,
10 Cases NEW STELLAS. Round and Square Corners.
Greatly reduced from former prices.
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS
In Great Variety.
DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!
30 Bales and Boxes SHEETING AND SHIRTING
MUSLINS, TICKS, DENIMS, SHIRTING.
STRIPES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
Also, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and LINEN GOODS of every description.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A Splendid Lot of Embroideries from Auction.
KID and SILK GLOVES of all qualities and colors.
HOSIERY and HABERDASHERY—full assortment.
Ladies in want of NEW SPRING GOODS, as EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, will save money by calling early at
M. M. HUEY'S
New Store,
No. 43 CATHARINE-ST.,
Corner Madison.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
P. S.—ALEXANDER JUST, formerly on this block, will be happy to see his friends and patrons at this establishment.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.
NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK.
M. C. DE BEVOISE, having removed to
No. 289 Grand-st.,
corner of Eldridge,
will open on Monday morning, for inspection, a magnificent stock of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, CASHMERES, DE LAINES, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTICS, &c., &c.,
Which will be sold at the lowest cash wholesale prices, presenting unparalleled bargains to housekeepers.
The attention of the ladies is invited to examine the above goods. M. C. DE BEVOISE,
No. 289 Grand st.,
Corner of Eldridge.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Capes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have received per recent arrivals their complete assortment for
THE SPRING TRADE
Of
BROCHE LAMPAS, BROCATELS,
SATIN DAMASK, DAMASK AND COTTON LAINE
TAPESTRY, &c., &c.,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
At popular prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RIBBONS
FOR
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BONNET RIBBONS.
FLUTED RIBBONS.
Discount to Dressmakers.
Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church,
(Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter.)
Superfine,
Medium,
And low-priced clothing,
To order or ready made. Also, a fine assortment of furnishing goods.

MOURNING FOULARDS.
A most beautiful lot of figured Foulards by the yard, very desirable. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—12-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, SELF-adjusting bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 a dozen, 12 springs $11, and 14 spring for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make their
SPRING OPENING
OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1859,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES and GRENADINE ROBES,
ORGANDIES and ORGANDY ROBES,
JACONETS and JACONET ROBES,
M. DE LAINES and M. DE LAINE ROBES,
MOURNING GOODS of every description,
CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS,
BROCHE, STELLA and BAREGE SHAWLS,
LINENS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOISERY,
GLOVES, &c., &c.
All of their Goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and many styles cannot be found elsewhere. Canal, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE,
AT WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!
The entire stock to be sold out
REGARDLESS OF COST,
To close the business.
The greatest inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS
at Retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have
RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
BAREGES,
CHALLIES,
M. DELAINES,
FOULARD SILKS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTED CALICOES,
AND SHIRTINGS.
MATERIALS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
&c. &c.
Received per latest Steamer.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

MOURNING BONNETS AND MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
Parties wishing pattern bonnets or mantles for mourning will find it to their advantage by calling at
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
A splendid assortment including a large lot of long and square
At $200 each.
(Greatly below their value.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL AUBUSSON CARPETS,
Just received, in Rich Colorings,
and Splendid Quality.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, JACONETS, Chambrays, Calicos, Robes, Ginghams, De Laines, and French Colored Cambrics, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Table Damasks, and a general assortment of dry goods, sold cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine st.

90 CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOOL corsets, together with all the latest French patterns, plain and embroidered, wholesale and retail; every style ladies' skirts, crinoline, crochet, hair-cloth; skeleton from four to thirty springs; laces, embroideries, gloves, mits, bands, edgings, &c. FIRMAN,
No. 705 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
This celebrated
TEMPLE OF MIRTH,
Having made the necessary preparations for a commencement, on a scale of the
MOST UNBRIDLED EXCELLENCE,
and under the most exhilarating auspices of the
SPRING DRAMATIC SEASON,
now presents itself, confident of success, with an
ARRAY OF GENIUS WHOLLY UNEXAMPLED,
for popular judgment.
The NEW COMPANY OF COMEDIANS will be found to embrace every requisite for the production of FINISHED PERFORMANCES, in a style calculated at once to please a cultivated taste, satisfy the STRICTEST EXACTIONS OF DECORUM, and meet every critical want. Among the list of professional talent engaged, will be found the names of

Mr. E. F. Taylor,	Mr. Percey Skerrett,
Mr. Charles Hale,	Mr. Baker Done,
Mr. John Bridgman,	Mr. Banks Garrett, &c., &c.
Mr. J. W. Jamieson,	Miss J. Aiford,
Mr. J. M. Craig,	Mrs. France,
Mr. W. O'Neil,	Mrs. Henry Rynar,
Mr. Shirley France,	Miss Sallie Partington,
Mr. L. Stevens,	Miss Coburn,
Mr. R. S. Meldrum,	Miss L. Stevens
Mr. J. S. Thompson,	Miss Hattie Arnold,
Mr. J. C. De Forest,	Miss Julia Walby,
Mr. Jackson,	Miss Mary Ballet,
Mr. Wilkinson,	Miss Sarah Wenlich,
Mr. Rolf,	Miss Letitia George,
Mr. Charles Clifton,	Miss Susan Weeks,
Mr. Ferdinand Fitzgerald	Miss Lydia Knight,
Mr. Abel Belden,	Miss Marion Dayton,
Mr. Joseph Barker,	Miss Elizabeth Littler,
Mr. Samuel Swift,	Miss Ada Grosset,
Mr. John Dodge,	Miss Josephine Clerke,
Mr. Henry Stapleton,	Miss Irene Acton, &c., &c.,

Assisted by
NUMEROUS AUXILIARIES for the PRODUCTION of ORIGINAL PIECES in a FINISHED and ATTRACTIVE STYLE, characteristic of THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Stage Manager	E. F. Taylor.
Prompter	L. Stevens.
Scenic Artist	Signor De La Manna.
Stage Carpenter	Charles Burns
Properties	J. Wilson.
Costumer	R. Walker.
Musical Director	M. Muller.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 28 and March, 1, 1859.
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
The entertainment will commence with a new and amusing
IRISH COMEDIETTA,
Supported by Mr. William O'Neil and the strength of the Company. After which, a favorite Dance by
Miss JULIA WALBY.
To conclude with the excellent Farce of
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.

Pugwash	Mr. Thompson
Bob Ticket	Mr. C. Hale
Miss Wadd	Miss Partington
Tidbit	Miss J. Walby
Skinner	Mr. De Forest
Susan Sweetapple	Rynar
Glimp	Miss Coburn
Deborah	Mrs. Stevens

In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Will be presented, for the first time, the Domestic Drama of Interest and Effect, called
LOUISE;
OR,
THE WHITE SCARF.

Baillie Larpiotte	Bridgman
Felix	Mr. J. M. Craig
Andrew, (Baillie's Factotum,)	Mr. Charles Hale.
Pierre	Mr. S. France
Lapont, (a gensdarme,)	Mr. De Forest.
Carl	Mr. Jackson.
M. Bernard	Mr. Thompson
Adolphe	Mr. R. S. Meldrum
Mr. S. France	Carno (a vagab'd) Mr. Taylor

Male and Female Villagers, Gensdarmes, &c.

Madame Therese	Mrs. France
Louise, (an orphan,)	her first appearance. Miss C. Arnold
Marie	Mrs. H. Rynar
Jeannette	Mrs. Stevens
Sazanne

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—INVASION OF IRELAND—ROSINA MEADOWS—SPECIES BRIDEGROOM.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE WRITING ON THE WALL—RAOUL—ESMERALDA.

BROADWAY THEATRE—FLOWERS OF THE FOREST—LOLA MONTEZ—PHENOMENON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. G. F. BRISTOW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—MADAME ELVIRA—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

HOPE CHAPEL—HISTORICAL PAINTINGS OF THE REVOLUTION AND LECTURE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad. 5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....1½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday, March 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most startling incident in the news of the morning is the dreadful homicide of PHILIP BARTON KEY by the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, of this City. The details of this sad affair will be found in our special dispatches from Washington. They give all the facts essential to the case. Mr. KEY had inflicted upon Mr. SICKLES the greatest injury and the most intolerable dishonor possible. Of this the full confession of the other party to the crime leaves no doubt. Their intimacy had continued for months—nearly a year—and was carried on with every conceivable circumstance of aggravation. It seems that it came to the knowledge of Mr. SICKLES on Friday; that he took measures to render himself perfectly certain of the truth; and that under the frenzy and excitement consequent upon his wife's confession, he shot the man who had injured him dead upon the street. Mr. S. surrendered himself to the officers of the law, and was committed to prison to await his examination, which takes place to-day.

The arrival of the *Fulton*, on Saturday, and of the mails by the *Canada*, puts us in possession of our European news and correspondence to Feb. 12. We add details of importance and interest to our summary received by telegraph.

We have received news of an important character from Mexico by the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz. The position of the belligerent forces remained about the same. MIRAMON was still at Orizaba, at the head of four thousand men, and engaged in raising forced loans in every possible quarter, while there were four thousand Liberals at Zacatecas, and another body at Morelia. The English and French fleets had assumed a hostile attitude before Vera Cruz, in favor of MIRAMON, and would, it was stated, attack the city from the sea, while MIRAMON attacked it by land. The English and French merchants at Vera Cruz had placed themselves under the protection of the American flag. The *Progreso* states that the English and French Commanders proposed to board the *Tennessee* to search for filibusters, but they were informed by the Commander of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* that they could not do so while his ship was near enough to prevent it.

The *Illinois* arrived, yesterday, from Aspinwall, bringing the California passengers and mail of the 5th inst, and upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars in specie. The news is but five days later than that received by the Overland Mail, and is unimportant. The most interesting item is the movement to memorialize Congress for redress in the matter of the Santillan claim, upon which the real estate interests of San Francisco rest: the memorial has eight thousand signatures.

News from British Columbia is to the end of January. The right of Mr. JOHN NUGENT to speak for the Americans in the Territory is denied in a published card, to which are attached the names of over ninety Americans. The presiding Judge of the Territory is also out in a card, denying NUGENT'S assertions as to the difficulty of obtaining justice in the Courts. Mr. NUGENT is decidedly in bad odor. Nothing of importance reaches us from the mines.

In the Oregon Legislature a movement has been made for the protection of slave property. The Legislature had not taken definite action.

Our advices from Guayaquil are to Feb. 2. The condition of Ecuador was represented to be deplorable. Every branch of industry is at a standstill, while the blockade of her principal port is still maintained by a Peruvian fleet.

From Callao and Lima our dates extend to Jan. 27. The Government had at length mustered troops enough to protect the landing of the objectionable American carpentry-work, which was the cause of the recent insurrection. The state of affairs in Peru is not big with pacific indications. Discontent is everywhere visible, and it is thought that the rule of CASTILLA must very shortly terminate in a revolution. CASTILLA, in the meantime, is threatening active operations upon Ecuador. A conspiracy, designing to obtain possession of the national steam-frigate *Callao*, had been discovered, and several participants arrested. The French legation at Lima has terminated its intercourse with the Government, because of difficulties arising out of the imprisonment of a French subject last year.

Bolivia, whence our information is scanty, is said to be torn by domestic quarrels. President LINARES is represented as a fugitive from his capital, toward which the insurgent army was rapidly advancing.

The revolution so long threatened in Chili has at last broken out. The insurgents have taken possession of Copiapo, and are said to be in great force in the Southern provinces. Government has blockaded the ports of Coquimbo and Caldera, with two or three minor places; while martial law prevails everywhere. Business is, of course, paralyzed.

Our intelligence from Nicaragua does not confirm the announcement that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty has been ratified. The English Treaties, however, have obtained that formality; and, it is said, a French Treaty, corresponding with the Convention of Sir W. G. OUSELEY, is to be accepted. The person who supplied the false information of the ratification of the American Treaty, probably confounded it with the English Convention. The advices from other portions of Central America are wholly devoid of interest.

The news we have from the Paraguay Expedition indicates its departure for Asuncion on the last day of last year. Before leaving Montevideo, Mr. BOWLIN and Com. SHUBRICK applied to the Government of Uruguay for some place of deposit for coal, and for permission to land some of the troops. Both requests were denied. The Commissioner expected to remain but a few hours at Buenos Ayres. The Paraguayans, assisted by several English officers, had placed their river in so thorough a state of defence that it was believed to be impossible for the Americans to even effect an entrance from the Parana. The President, however, was said to be ready to concede any reasonable demand of our Commissioner.

At Montevideo much excitement had been produced by the haste of Government in its preparations for war. Without external enemy, or observable danger from internal outbreak, it was mustering and equipping men; and at the moment the steamer sailed the troops were kept under arms night and day.

Business at Buenos Ayres, whence our dates are to Dec. 28, was dull. The Argentine law of differential duties was about to come into operation, and its effects were already felt. Apprehensions of an attack from the Argentine Confederation, supported by Brazil, also added to the feeling of discouragement. President ALSINA had returned from his progress through the interior, and had resumed the supreme authority.

The Argentine Government had restored entire order on the western frontier, without being obliged to resort to bloodshed. Throughout the Republic there are indications of prosperity and progress.

The arrival of the steamship *Karnak* from Havana, Feb. 19, and Nassau, on the 21st, brings no intelligence of interest from those points. The health of Havana was good.

As the time during which the present session of Congress continues becomes narrowed down, the interest in the proceedings becomes more absorbing. But four days more now remain, and a great amount of legislation must be crowded through during that short period. In the Senate, on Saturday, the most important motion was the withdrawal, by Mr. SLIDELL, for the present session, of the Cuban bill. He gave notice, however, that he should again introduce it on the first day of the next session, and stated that his motive for the withdrawal now was, to save the Appropriation bills, and thus prevent the necessity for an extra session, though he was satisfied that the feeling of the Senate was clearly in favor of the principles of the bill. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and passed after several hours' debate, by a vote of 24 to 15. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and passed, which provides for a fine of $500 and one year's imprisonment, for cutting timber on the military reservations. A partial report was made from the Special Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, which implicates PETER S. DUVAL, late of the firm of DUVAL & Co., Philadelphia. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was passed by four majority, in the same shape in which it was before rejected. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, again made an attempt to obtain a suspension of the rules for the introduction of a tariff measure, but the effort was again unsuccessful. The President's expected veto on the Agricultural Colleges bill was received. The veto is based principally on constitutional grounds, and the bill failed to pass over it. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, but was finally laid aside, and the Senate's amendments to the other appropriation bills were acted upon.

An extraordinary session of the Senate is called for the 4th of March, to act, as the President in his Proclamation says, upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the Executive. The clerks in the State Department were engaged yesterday in writing letters to Senators, notifying them of the fact.

Considerable interesting business was transacted by the Legislature on Saturday. In the Senate, the bill to regulate the rates of wharfage in this City was reported favorably. The Mayor, &c., of this City, was requested by resolution to communicate what items of the Tax Levy can be reduced. In the Assembly, a great number of important bills were reported favorably—among them the one amending the City Tax act, the one to provide against unsafe buildings in the City, and the one to amend the Port Warden act by reducing the number to six. A bill was reported from the special committee on the subject, to protect the rights and liberties of the citizens of the State. It nullified the Fugitive Slave law, and provides that no person shall be considered as property, or subject to sale, purchase or delivery. It was made the special order for Wednesday. The Canal Tax bill was passed.

The two investigating committees of the State Senate were again in session on Saturday, but no testimony of special importance was elicited.

The case of the New-London slaver is set down for trial at New-Haven on Wednesday, March 21.

Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN was complimented by his friends and fellow-countrymen on Saturday night last by a serenade, which attracted a large and very enthusiastic assemblage. Mr. O'BRIEN returned his acknowledgments in a brief speech, which was vehemently cheered.

The Sabbath Committee held a public meeting, last evening, in Cooper Institute, which was largely attended. Messrs. R. S. COOK, W. E. DODGE, CHARLES TRACY and the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, made addresses.

The February term of the Court of General Sessions was brought to a close before Recorder BARNARD on Saturday. The Grand Jury made a presentment relative to the treatment of pauper children by the nurses employed by the Almshouse Department, and suggestive of a mode of decreasing pauperism in the community. A large number of sentences were passed, and some very interesting business transacted. The session which has just terminated will be memorable for the amount of work done, and the importance of the cases efficiently disposed of.

The reported sales of Cotton on Saturday were confined to 1,500 bales at full prices. Flour and Wheat were in active demand at buoyant rates. Corn, Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Tobacco were quiet. Provisions were in fair request but at irregular quotations. Rice was quite freely purchased, chiefly by speculators, at uniform prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Raisins, Adamantine Candles and Whisky. The freight engagements were moderate, with 661 vessels of all classes in port.

France and Europe.

If the journalists of England were as familiar with the history of their own country as they are with the vituperative resources of their language, they would be more able than most of them now appear to be to understand and to appreciate the position of the French Emperor in regard to Austria and to Italy. They are expending their energy upon attempts to convince their own public, and the rest of mankind, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has assumed an attitude quite unprecedented in the annals of Europe, and that he is idly and selfishly attempting to set the world on fire, that he may acquire the glory to be won by extinguishing the conflagration. In the pursuit of this policy they have already done very serious damage to the commercial interests of England, and in a measure to those of the United States, by generating a popular impression that the world is on the eve of a new and frightful series of political convulsions, and that the war which impends over the Continent must radically derange the public relations of mankind. So far as the mischief thus done affects England and the English only, we can have only a perfunctory interest in exposing the mistakes or the prejudices of those who are doing it. But our national affairs are too closely bound up with those of Great Britain for us to hope for an escape from the evil consequences of such perversions in the public sentiment of that country. We must understand these grave European questions for ourselves, and judge of their probable results by the light of our own more impartial observation.

Whatever may be the notions of Englishmen in respect to the part played by France under NAPOLEON III. in the recent history of Europe, it is perfectly clear to the rest of the world that the notable advantages which the Empire has gained over England in the politics of the Continent have been loyally and legitimately won, by the superior shrewdness, the superior political ability and the superior political honesty of the French Emperor. As compared, not with the English nation, but with the men to whom England has confided the keeping of her national interests during his reign, the third NAPOLEON has deserved and achieved a world-wide reputation for directness, manliness and far-reaching astuteness. He commands at this day a far more serious confidence from foreign nations than was ever accorded to the English Whigs under Lord PALMERSTON, or than can be so much as claimed for the English Tories under Lord DERBY. It is but fair, therefore, that foreign states should listen to his own expositions of his present policy without preconceptions so absolute as to impair the very faculty of ratiocination, in those who are their victims.

The position which the Emperor NAPOLEON has now assumed in treating of his relations with Austria in Italy recalls more closely than any intervening situation of political history the attitude of England towards the French Republic in the days of "*Pitt et Cobourg*." The rulers of England at that time held themselves absolved from the ordinary obligations of international decency in their dealings with France by the consideration that a certain party, paramount for the moment in the French capital, had avowed doctrines subversive of the authority of every throne in Europe and menacing the very existence of the aristocracy of England. Jacobinism in the National Convention of France was the sufficient excuse, so they maintained, of an unappeasable wrath in the heart of Britain, the sufficient palliative of diplomatic treasons as black as history records, the sufficient motive for throwing wide open the doors of the Temple of Janus, and for carrying on a ceaseless war against the hated and feared Republic. In all this bushel of savage prejudice there was a grain of sound policy. England *could not* have looked quietly on upon the advance of terrorism throughout the Continent. The same grain of sound policy now qualifies a much smaller quantity of fanatical theorizing on the part of the French Emperor. Italy is the next neighbor of France. By the occupation of Rome, itself at the time a step necessary not only to the salvation of Italy from the Austrians, but also to the *status* of France in Europe, France has closely bound up her actual institutions with the Italian question; so closely that the very life of her Emperor has come in some sort to depend upon the satisfaction of the legitimate demands of Italy—demands sanctioned by none more solemnly than by the English statesmen who counseled the mission of Lord MINTO to Rome, and advocated by none more warmly than by the English press, which thundered at Austria during the session of the Congress of Paris. In 1792 Tory England thought herself at liberty to dictate, sword in hand, to Republican France, merely to save certain special institutions of England from Reform. In 1859 Imperial France asks Europe to aid her in settling disorders which menace France with revolution, and afflict the world with perpetual uneasiness. Should England—succumbing to any pressure, or blinded by any obstinate prepossessions—refuse her support to this calm, logical and statesmanlike urgency of her ally, the real responsibility of all the consequences will rest with her and with her Government.

Should she do so, it seems to be beyond a question that NAPOLEON III. will push the matter to an issue, with the aid of Sardinia, and the countenance of one at least among the great Powers. A war conducted by France against Austria in such circumstances can hardly fail to benefit the interests of humanity everywhere. The reserve of England will impose all necessary restraint upon any new territorial expansion of the French Empire, were any such expansion a part of the Imperial policy. The necessity of nourishing the resources of France will give a new impulse to the commercial policy of the Emperor, and this country in particular can only fail through some gross stupidity on the part of our representatives, to effect a new development of intercourse with France in the event of such a conflict. The well-known desire of NAPOLEON III. to lead an army in person—a desire probably inflamed rather than appeased by the fact that the fall of Sebastopol was really brought about at last by the adoption of his own plans of attack—could hardly be more safely gratified than by a campaign in the plains of Lombardy; and however long the collision may be delayed by the intrigues of diplomacy and the subterfuges of policy, it would now appear to be definitely established that England and Prussia have adopted a course of conduct tending to drift Austria steadily and rapidly into a war much more important to Europe and the world in its final consequences than the great duel of the Allies with Russia over the prostrate body of the Ottoman Empire.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

General SANTA ANNA'S friends are evidently determined to make him the Old Boguey of Mexico, in their endeavors to set him up as the "York" who is always "wanted." Whenever affairs appear to be at the worst in that distracted country, all misguided Mexicans who desire to make matters better, are threatened with the immediate advent of the Old Boguey, who is continually lying *perdu* at some convenient spot in the neighborhood, ready to come at the faintest call that may be made for him. And to do him justice, he has never gone back to Mexico without fully exemplifying the peculiar talent he possesses for making things a thousand times worse and harder to bear than he found them. He has twice returned to Mexico. On the first occasion he went in for making his "beloved country" a model republic, containing one republican, in the person of the President, and an entire population of slaves to the will of the solitary republican aforesaid. On the second occasion he changed his designations, but not his tactics. Everybody was to be republican except the President, who was to be Dictator, with full power to enforce the obedience of the republicans. Indeed, the Dictatorship was to have been only a stepping-stone to the imperial dignity. SANTA ANNA desired to imitate LOUIS NAPOLEON of France, and, had he been let alone, he would undoubtedly have imitated FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE of Hayti. Beyond these silly and always disconcerted plans, SANTA ANNA never did anything worth mentioning for Mexico. On the strength of his having lost a limb in her service, a privation which, had it occurred to a private in the Mexican army, would doubtless have been kept in complete privacy, SANTA ANNA has made the most of it that ever was made by a loss of the kind. He scarcely ever delivered a national speech or wrote a national letter in which he did not jerk his buried leg out of the ground and cast it—not to say kick it—in the face of Mexico. It may truly be said of that leg that its owner never knew its value until after he had lost it. It then became his stock in trade—a sort of buried treasure—and upon the ground of that leg, or rather upon that leg under the ground, he staked all his political chances. It turned up well enough for him, too, at first; its effect was rather weakened on the second occasion; but now, it would seem that SANTA ANNA will be obliged literally to get along without it, since we have not the smallest belief in the probability of his ever being recalled to Mexico, whose confidence he has abused, and whose quarrels he is totally incapable of adjusting.

The troubles, indeed, which lie at the very heart of the Mexican position are not such as any one individual can remedy. The people themselves must work their own regeneration, and we regret to say that there appears to be little chance of their taking any such simple or common-sense course. The country which is called a Republic is governed by a military despotism, conducted by a variety of masters, each fighting the other, but all preying upon the vital interests of the commonwealth. The sorrows of Mexico are due not so much to her wants as to her superfluities. She has an army, or a collection of armies, too many. If it were possible not only to disband the entire crew of idle vagabonds, soldiers and officers, who occupy themselves in creating "plans" and "programmes," in running about the country fighting bloodless battles in support of their "pronunciamientos," and eating up the produce of the land in their own,—Mexico would be pacified immediately. If it were further possible to set all the officers (who would appear to be the most numerous portion of the Mexican army) to work at the plough, and the privates to hoe corn and gather plaintains, Mexico would soon be prosperous.

Instead of this, what do we find to be the actual facts of the case? Yesterday General FULANO makes a "plan," which a portion of his troops accepts, and away marches General FULANO to the capital to force his "plan" down the throat of everybody there, with the points of the rusty bayonets common to the country. To-day, General SOTANO arrives at the metropolis from an opposite quarter of the country with another, and a vastly more complicated "plan," which he establishes by the same means as were employed yesterday. And to-morrow comes General Emplastico y Sanguijuela, from anywhere you please, with a third "plan," which is also accepted; and so on, *usque ad nauseam*. The consequence of all of which is that Mexico is placed in the frightful position in which, in point of fact, we now find her. And it is to this horrible imbroglio that it is proposed to bring in the illustrious SANTA ANNA. To do what? There are already too many military quacks in the unfortunate country. Rather let the Mexicans get rid of the ills they have than fly to others that they know too much of already.

LIFE INSURANCE—A NOVEL DEFENCE.—We publish a communication in another column calling attention to the peculiar character of the defence set up in Court by a Life Insurance Company of this City, against the payment of one of their policies. It seems that the Company had insured the life of a wife for the benefit of her husband, and had continued *for five years* to receive the premium therefor. When the wife died, and payment of the money was claimed, it was *refused*, on the ground that a husband could have no insurable property interest in the life of his wife, and that such a policy, therefore, was a mere *bet*—a gambling transaction, and as such illegal and void. The case is still pending in the Superior Court.

We have no intention of discussing the point of law which is involved,—as that remains to be decided by the Court. But we can have no hesitation in directing attention to the flagrant bad faith of a Company which will set up such a defence, and refuse payment of a policy upon which they have been receiving the premiums for a series of years. It is quite possible that all insurance of life is, in its nature, a *mere bet*:—it would certainly be difficult to point out any fundamental difference of principle between staking money upon the duration of life and staking it upon any other contingent and wholly uncertain event. But the Company must have known all this when they entered upon the business. They knew all about this particular case when they took the policy, and agreed to pay it whenever the event should occur on which its payment was made to depend. And the fact that they had continued for a series of years to receive the premiums due upon it,—without intimating any flaw in the contract or any unwillingness to abide by their agreement in the matter, is conclusive against the rightfulness of their final refusal to pay.

Insurance Companies of all kinds are very largely dependent upon the general confidence of the community for their prosperity. No one will insure in a company where the contingencies of the law are to be added to the contingency of death, as a preliminary to payment. And it is, therefore, a matter of the first necessity that every Company should be in the hands of honorable men, who will deal with those who hold their policies in a frank and manly spirit, instead of falling back upon legal technicalities to escape the fulfillment of moral obligations. If insuring life is, as this Company contends, equivalent to betting, the managers should behave as well as other gamblers, and promptly pay their debts of honor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED SEDUCTION OF ELIZABETH STEINMAN.—The charge of seduction brought by ELIZABETH STEINMAN against a highly-respectable merchant in Broadway, was fully investigated on Saturday, before Justices QUACKENBUSH and KELLY. It was proven that the girl, when the defendant, and another man, very different in appearance, called upon her to ascertain who had written the letters in the case, insisted that her seducer was the man against whom no charge had been made; and, when asked to be sure about it, she put the matter beyond dispute, as she supposed, by producing a business card of the person against whom she had entered her complaint. It was also proved that the defendant was not in the section of country named at the time the medical testimony—based upon the age of the child—showed that he must have been to have been her seducer, as charged. The case was thrown out of Court, on the ground that it was either an attempt to extort money, or that the girl was mistaken as to the identity of her seducer.

TROUBLE AMONG THE TOMBS LAWYERS.—Two Tombs lawyers, named A. SANFORD and E. J. ANDERSON, had a sharp and pungent linguistic encounter before Justice CONNOLLY, on Saturday, about who was entitled to the possession of a poor devil of a client named GEO. DUNN, who had already been fleeced out of $100 by one of the skinners and out of $50 by the other. DUNN had been committed to the Tombs on a charge of receiving stolen property, and had obtained a release through the sharp practice of ANDERSON, assisted by one of the officers of the Court. As soon as Justice CONNOLLY discovered the facts, he had the prisoner rearrested, suspended the officer, and severely reprimanded ANDERSON. The prisoner engaged SANFORD for his lawyer at the outset of his troubles, but afterwards, ANDERSON, as is alleged, wormed himself into the case, and hence the quarrel between the two shysters.

TROUBLE AMONG THE POLICE.—Lately a Sergeant, transferred from the City Hall Police to do Ward duty, went before the Police Commissioners and lodged a series of charges against another of the Sergeants at the City Hall. So the matter will be examined into on Wednesday morning before the Police Commissioners, when it is expected some light will be thrown upon the *modus operandi* of making descents on lottery and policy shops, and gambling houses, and the amount of profits derived therefrom.

CAUTION AGAINST READING IN BED.—The dry goods store of Mr. UNDERHILL, at the corner of the Bowery and Great Jones street, was discovered on fire at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, by a policeman, who extinguished the flames with a few pails of water. It was afterwards ascertained that the fire was caused by the carelessness of a clerk in the store, who had been in the habit of reading in bed, and on this occasion fell asleep and left the candle burning, which, during the night, set fire to the bed-clothes.

THE WEATHER.—After clearing up on Friday night, and giving a deceptive promise of fair weather again, it commenced snowing soon after daylight on Saturday and kept on alternately between snow and rain until nightfall. The wind was not strong in the City, but the telegraph from the Highlands reported that it had been blowing a gale all day. On Saturday evening the weather was fine again, and it continued so all of yesterday and last night. Were not our streets in an unusually filthy condition, promenading would have been an agreeable exercise.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 372 deaths in the City during the past week, which is 29 less than during the week just previous, and 131 less than during the corresponding week of last year. Of the number, 134 died of diseases of the lungs and throat; 93 of diseases of the brain and nerves; 58 of consumption, and 38 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs. Of the whole, 61 were men, 81 women, 123 boys and 107 girls. 260 were natives of the United States, 71 of Ireland, 22 of Germany, 6 of England, and 4 of Scotland.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday morning FRANCIS O'NEIL went into the liquor store of MICHAEL MCGINLEY, No. 170 Avenue B, and bought a glass of liquor, which he drank. Shortly after drinking the stuff he dropped dead. A Coroner's inquest was held last evening at the Seventeenth Ward Station house, and the verdict was "Death from Consumption."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Row in the Cabinet Relative to the Navy-yard Disclosures.

CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE

Withdrawal of the Cuban Bill—Progress on the Appropriation Bills—The Tariff Question—The Agricultural Colleges Bill Vetoed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 27.

It is rumored that there has been a terrible row in the Cabinet during the last day or two, relative to the expenses of the Sherman Committee of Investigation, and that it is decided that TOUCEY must go out in consequence. I am satisfied, however, that no such attempt to lighten the leaky boat is designed, or will be made.

The failure to get the news of the ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty also excites exceeding alarm. The President still hopes it will come to-morrow by the steamer *Illinois*. [The President's hopes are doomed to disappointment, for the *Illinois* brings intelligence that the Treaty is *not* ratified.] The Administration attributes the non-receipt either to Minister LAMAR'S failure to send it if ratified, or to his neglect to press it if not ratified. They begin to suspect the truth of the stories of his incompetency. General JEREZ still believes that the Treaty has been ratified, and anticipates receiving it to-morrow certain.

Señor MATA'S friends suppose to-day that he will be received to-morrow, and the Juarez Government thus recognized. I have reason to fear that the President has again fizzled, and waits further advices.

The Clerks at the State Department have been engaged all day in addressing letters to the Senators, notifying them of an extra session of the Senate on the 4th of March.

There was a reason for the withdrawal of SLIDELL'S Thirty-Million bill which does not appear on the surface. The Democratic Caucus on Thursday agreed to take up the bill on Friday and hold a continuous session until it should be disposed of. Late on Friday night it became known in the Senate Chamber that DOUGLAS designed to make a speech in favor of a proposition substantially like that of MASON'S. It was evident that this would receive the entire Republican and American vote, with those of sufficient Democrats—thus subjecting SLIDELL to a humiliating defeat. Accordingly SLIDELL moved an adjournment, in defiance of the caucus agreement, and yesterday morning he withdrew his bill. Its chances at the next session are not likely to be improved.

The killing of KEY by SICKLES, it is believed, will seriously affect legislation in Congress at this juncture.

PHELPS, to-morrow, will again move a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce his Tariff bill, which I have reason to believe will succeed.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The Committee of Ways and Means have at last adopted a resolution on the Tariff. The Chairman is instructed, at the first possible moment, to ask a suspension of the rules and report first, Mr. PHELPS' Tariff bill, and second, as an amendment, Mr. MORRILL'S bill, and that any member of the Committee can offer another Tariff project as an amendment to the amendment, if he pleases. The vote on this was, Yeas—Messrs. Morrill, Howard, Davis, Phillips, Maclay—5. Nays—Messrs. Letcher, Dowdell, Crawford—3. Mr. PHELPS, Chairman, did not vote, there not being a tie. He can offer any Tariff he pleases, and may therefore report either his own project or the tariff of 1846.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, has been unable to be in his seat in the House for a week past, owing to severe sickness, from which he has not yet recovered.

The President has sent to the House a veto message of Mr. MORRILL'S Agricultural Colleges bill.

The Post-office Appropriation bill has passed the House, and contains nothing about Mr. BUTTERFIELD or the Overland mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 27.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate to convene and act upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the Executive. It is called for the 4th of March, at noon, of which all who shall then be entitled to act as members of that body, are required to take notice.

The telegraphic announcement that the English and French squadrons were in hostile attitude before Vera Cruz is not believed here, for the reason that President JUAREZ and members of his Cabinet in letters received in Washington, under dates of Feb. 7, state distinctly that they had made a "definite arrangement" for the settlement of the customs' duties, and at that time there was no other question at issue.

It is known that Señor MATA, the Minister of the Constitutional Government, has full powers to make a treaty in the event of his reception as such by this Administration. As the President, in his annual Message, expressed himself to the effect that the only hope of settling the pending questions with Mexico is through the Constitutional Government, some surprise is expressed that it is not yet recognized in the person of Señor MATA, but there may be sufficient reasons for the delay, which, according to report, will not much longer continue. Such a recognition is anxiously pressed, as it would, in the opinion of its friends, secure the complete triumph of the Constitutional Government and enable it to obtain the material aid from capitalists to maintain its power. A friend of MIRAMON is in Washington looking after the interests of that person's Government, although he disclaims being his agent.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 26.

Mr. HUNTER called up the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. SLIDELL asked leave to make an explanation. He announced that he would make no further attempt to bring up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba. He said, at an early hour yesterday Mr. WADE, of Ohio, having announced his intention to speak against the bill, took the floor and moved to adjourn. Referring to the rules,

Mr. SEWARD here desired the Senator to understand that the rules he spoke of were made for the oppression of the minority.

Mr. SLIDELL—After the Sergeant-at-Arms had been directed to request the attendance of absent Senators, an appeal was made to the Senator from Ohio, which was not responded to. The Senator from Maryland then addressed the Senate at some length on the bill. At 8 o'clock, a large quorum being present,

Mr. FESSENDEN called Mr. SLIDELL to order. He was not speaking on the subject before the Senate.

Mr. HUNTER, at Mr. SLIDELL'S request, temporarily withdrew his motion, and permitted Mr. SLIDELL to go on.

Mr. SLIDELL resumed, and said it is proper to state to the Senate why I shall make no further attempt to bring up for consideration the bill to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation. At an early hour yesterday, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) took the floor, and having previously announced his intention to speak on the bill, moved to adjourn, which was negatived by a decided majority. No quorum voting on any motion, the Sergeant at-Arms was directed to report the attendance of the absent Senators. An appeal was then made to the Senator from Ohio and others of the Opposition who were known to be prepared to speak, to continue the debate with the assurance that a quorum would soon be present, many Senators having left the Senate with a declaration of their intention to return by 8 o'clock. The appeal to the Senators to proceed with the debate was unsuccessful, but the Senator from Maryland spoke at considerable length. When he had concluded a large quorum was present. Still the Senators on the other side, who, it was asserted, had many speeches in reserve refused obstinately either to speak or vote upon the bill, and evinced a determination, by a series of dilatory manœuvres, to prevent any final action on it—a determination which, under the very defective rules of the Senate, it was entirely in their power to carry out. The Senator from Mississippi—a supporter of the bill—then moved to lay it on the table, at the same time declaring that he should vote against his own motion, his object being to obtain a test vote. This resulted in the Senate refusing to lay the bill on the table by a vote of thirty to eighteen, thus establishing a clear majority of twelve in favor of the principle of the bill—a result that would not have been changed had the Senate been full, as the absentees had generally paired off. Under these circumstances I make a motion to adjourn, satisfied that the bill could not be pressed to a vote unless by the sacrifice of the appropriation bills, thus creating the necessity of an extra session. On consultation with many friends of the bill, they have generally concurred in the opinion that it would be injudicious again to call it up, considering that the sense of the Senate has been expressed with as much distinctness as if there had been a final vote. I give notice, however, that I shall again present the bill on the first day of the next session, when it can be introduced under the rules.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, denied that the minority had factiously refused either to vote or speak on the bill.

Messrs. WADE, CLARK and others declared to the same effect, as did also Mr. WILSON, who mentioned that he had remarks to offer on the proposition he yesterday introduced.

Explanations were made by Messrs. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, JONES, BRIGHT and DAVIS, who were absent when the vote was taken, that they would have voted with the majority.

The subject was then dropped, and the Army Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The act appropriates for the recruiting service $90,000; for pay of the Army, $3,909,784; for clothing, $1,220,000; for subsistence in kind, $1,979,000; for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, $1 890,000; for transportation, $3,000,000; for purchase of cavalry horses, $200,000; for hospitals, $91,000; for ordnance and armament, $400,000; for armories, $250,000; for arsenals, $137,000; for miscellaneous objects about $200,000. Barracks are provided for by special appropriation. The total Army appropriation is $15,000,000.

After several hours' debate, the main appropriations were agreed to as above.

Mr. DAVIS moved and carried, by a vote of 28 against 12, an additional clause, appropriating about a million of dollars for fortifications. This, with a few minor amendments, sends the bill back to the House.

The bill was finally passed, by Ayes, 24; Nays, 16. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The House agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of both Houses to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to protect timber growing on lands set apart by the United States for military and other purposes. Those who unlawfully cut or wantonly destroy standing timber, are thereby subjected to a fine of $500 and a year's imprisonment.

The bill was passed.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, from the Committee to Examine the Accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, made a special report that PETER S. DUVAL, of Philadelphia, late of the firm of DUVAL & Co., was examined some time since before that Committee. Among other things he testified to the destruction, in 1856, of the books of that firm; denied having ever employed agents or others to procure work for him from the Government, and having ever passed any per centum or bonus to any one for giving him work or procuring it for him. In these things he is pointedly contradicted by a subsequent production of the books, and by the testimony of FREDERICK BOURNE, his late partner, and HORATIO C. HOWARD, the late book-keeper for the firm. By order of the Committee Mr. NIBLACK reported these facts to the House, with a resolution directing the case to be certified to the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, for such action in the premises as the circumstances in his opinion require. The resolution was adopted.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., unsuccessfully sought to offer an amendment, giving BUTTERFIELD & Co. the selection of the Overland route.

The House again voted on retaining the amendment reappropriating money for the construction of Post-Office buildings. Agreed to, by 34 majority.

The bill then passed by four majority, in the same shape as it was heretofore rejected.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., asked leave to introduce a Tariff bill from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MCQUEEN, of S. C., objected.

Mr. PHELPS moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Ga., denied that the Committee of Ways and Means had agreed to any tariff bill whatever.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., sent up to the Clerk's table a resolution which had been adopted by the Committee of Ways and Means authorizing him [to report a bill for the modification of the tariff; that Mr. MORRILL be authorized to report a substitute, providing for a loan and modification; and that any other member may have an opportunity to offer an amendment to the amendment, &c.

The resolution was read, and Messrs. CRAWFORD of Ga., BURNETT of Ky., LETCHER of Va., and others, raised points of order, saying the Committee had not authorized the reporting of this bill.

Much confusion prevailed, members in every direction standing up, some loudly objecting to the present proceedings, and others calling to order.

The Speaker, in a tone above the din, reminded them that he had sent for the Sergeant-at-Arms to do his duty.

Various questions were asked and answered in regard to future proceedings, should the rules be suspended.

Mr. PHELPS modified his report in compliance with the terms of the resolution of the Committee of

probably go to pieces to-night. The crew were all saved. She was a new ship of 1,040 tons, owned by GEORGE CALLENDER & Co., and insured in this city for $163,000 on vessel and cargo. The latter consisted of 3,500 bales of cotton.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Hostile Attitude of the English and French Squadrons at Vera Cruz.

Proposal to Board the Steamship Tennessee to Search for Fillibusters.

The Foreign Merchants Under American Protection.

MIRAMON STILL AT ORIZABA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz 23d inst.

MIRAMON was still at Orizaba with 4,000 men, and was collecting forced loans everywhere.

He had formed a Cabinet, consisting of LARRAINZAR, Minister of Foreign Relations; ZAGACHTA, Minister of Finance; and CASTILLO, Minister of War.

There were 4,000 Liberal troops at Zacatecas, and another body at Morelia.

The *Progreso* of the 16th states that the French and English Commanders notified the Captain of the American sloop-of-war *Saratoga* that *they should board the Tennessee to see if any filibusters were on board. The Captain of the Saratoga intimated that they could not do so while his ship was near enough to prevent it.*

The Foreign Ministers at the Capital had not recognized MIRAMON as President.

The English and French squadron were in a hostile attitude before Vera Cruz, and favoring MIRAMON and the Church party. They will attack the city from the sea, while MIRAMON does the same from the land side.

The English and French merchants at Vera Cruz have renounced the protection of their own flag, and placed themselves under the American flag.

Eulogy by Mr. Everett on Hallam.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 26.

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society on Thursday evening, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT pronounced an eulogy on HALLAM the historian. Among those present were the Hon WM. C. RIVES of Virginia; Gov. BANKS, and R. C. WINTHROP, the President of the Society.

Arrest of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 26.

JOHN CROWLEY, who murdered his wife in this city on the 30th of November last, has been arrested in Charleston, S. C. A requisition from Governor BANKS has been dispatched for his return here for trial.

The Mayoralty of Utica.

UTICA, Saturday, Feb. 26.

Mr. JOHN C. HOYT was nominated last evening by acclamation, as the Republican candidate for Mayor of this city.

The Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 4th inst., has arrived here. The papers are destitute of news of general interest. No passengers came with the mail.

Death of the Hon. E. A. Hannegan.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The Hon. E. A. HANNEGAN, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, died at the Planter's House last night.

Child Burned to Death.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The house of Mr. MCCORMICK, a prominent citizen of Canandaigua, was burned last night. His little girl, eight years old, perished in the flames.

The Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 26.

Quite a thick snow-storm commenced here this morning.

Cloudy weather, with indications of snow, is reported at various distant points.

Weather clear and thawing all day. There are indications of rain this evening.

The Steamer Potomska.

NEW-BEDFORD, Saturday, Feb. 26.

It is snowing and blowing hard, which makes it doubtful if the steamer *Potomska* can be saved.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Late and Interesting from Buenos Ayres—Progress of the Paraguay Expedition—Arrival of Commissioner Bowlin—Condition and Views of President Lopez—Prospects of an Adjustment—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

Since my last the distinctive energy of Admiral SHUBRICK has well rewarded our desires. The steamer *Fulton* arrived here on the 31st ult. from Montevideo, bearing his flag at the fore, and bringing with her the Commissioner and his Secretary, who immediately disembarked. No time was lost in social pleasures so appropriate to the season, but on the first day of the new year they steamed away for Paraguay, towing the brig *Dolphin*, Captain STEDMAN, up the river. As they started, the steamer *Water Witch* was seen in the offing, also standing up the river, with the brig *Bainbridge* in tow from Montevideo. So they are off, bound to the mysterious land of the Jesuits—the former EL DORADO of their hopes, and where alone, of all this earth, the unadulterated results of their system and teachings can be studied. For there alone they held unrestricted power for 166 years, and all of crime and vice, and misery, and despotism untold and yet unimagined, which abounds in Paraguay, are exclusively and justly chargeable upon them. In a few days the *Harriet Lane* will leave Montevideo for Corrientes, with the brig *Perry* in tow. The steamers take in coal at Rosario, and, as already stated in the papers at home, excepting the *Fulton*, will not enter the territories of LOPEZ, unless persuasion should have to give place to force.

Commissioner BOWLIN has impressed us favorably during the few hours of his stay among us. He was desirous of paying his respects to Dr. ALSINA, the popular Governor of this State, but unfortunately the latter had left the city only a few hours previous, for his country seat, to spend the holydays of the season there, and the interview was postponed until the return of Judge BOWLIN. But he wrote a note to Dr. ALSINA expressing his regrets, which we know the Governor will also partake. For many reasons this *contretemps* is *très sensible*, but especially because of all parts of Spanish America with which we are acquainted, here only have we any real sympathies, and all sensible people are aware that Buenos Ayres must reap the first fruits of our arrangements with LOPEZ.

Whilst at Montevideo, where the Government circle are extremely hostile to us, Judge BOWLIN called upon the President, who asked him whether the party of the *filibusters* was in power now in the United States? To this question the Judge took occasion to answer by a description of those *gentlemen*, stating his hostility to them, and explaining the intentions of the United States in the present expedition. That it was against LOPEZ, of Paraguay, who had outraged us, and not against the people, who had done us no harm; that pacific means would be tried first, but that "satisfaction" we must have, in the words of PITT, "for the past, and guarantees for the future," and that, so far from desiring to take any territory from Paraguay, we would not receive it as a gift. All this appeared to give great satisfaction to PEREIRA, the blood-stained monster of Quinteros. Your readers may remember *that this is the man* who ordered, no longer ago than last Winter, the execution of 250 prisoners of war, who had laid down their arms under a capitulation that their lives would be saved, and who, I stated in my last, had the impertinence to offer *his* mediation to Judge BOWLIN!! What a pity it is, that amidst the puerile squabbles of party in Washington, our Government has not time to study, ever so little, the questions which divide parties in these countries, and to give orders to our representatives, who come here as ignorant as themselves, that *they should not befoul our national reputation by contact with assassins*, although—for the disgrace of human nature—they may hold temporary power over a portion of their fellow beings.

The papers here have published that Gen. URQUIZA, President of the Argentine Confederation, has nominated Gen. GUIDO as *Ministro Mediador* in our questions with Paraguay. It would have been well had URQUIZA first ascertained whether we would accept a mediation. He and his Minister must be strangely ignorant not to know, that in the eighty and odd years of our existence as a nation, we have never either accepted or offered a mediation of any kind—unless you can so designate the word "good offices," which, although we may have *offered*, we have never yet accepted. Gen. GUIDO is President of the Argentine Senate, and was for many years the Minister of ROSAS at the Court of Rio de Janeiro. He is a most polished gentlemen, and a historical character in the revolution of these countries against Spain; is well-known as a personal friend to Americans in general, and their country in particular; but, notwithstanding all this, could hardly be considered a dispassionate character in questions like ours with Paraguay. *He will be politely refused.*

I have no hesitation in proclaiming to you, that by the exercise of a little firmness on the part of Commissioner BOWLIN, assisted by his experienced and *linguistic* Secretary, SAM'L. WARD, Esq., we shall gain from LOPEZ all we want under the heads of satisfaction to the flag, indemnity, and a model treaty. *It will be their fault if we do not*, for LOPEZ is on the last verge of despair and fear. The Brazilian Minister who last week left Montevideo secretly for Paraguay, saying to his friend that he was going to the country, will counsel LOPEZ to yield, and if *necessary to give him the money to get rid of the Yankees, he is ready to do so.* But then, Brazil should know that after the indemnity comes the treaty, and the open highway to Bolivia, with her 1,500,000 souls, who have a right to contact with the commercial world. So that for their friend LOPEZ, it is simply a question of time; sooner or later he must follow his prototypes MONAGAS, SANTA ANNA, ROSAS, to a dishonored exile—or like FRANCIA, drop into a grave so disgraced, that none of his "kith or kin" shall ever succeed him in power.

It is reported that the first day of this new year which has opened so auspiciously for Americans here, has witnessed an interview on the frontier of Corrientes, between URQUIZA and LOPEZ. This remarkable step bodes no good for his continuance of peace among us. There can be no doubt that URQUIZA would invade Buenos Ayres, if he had the means to do so. But notwithstanding the numerous treaties with Brazil, this latter has been *ordered* to let her neighbors alone, as far as assisting them openly with the sinews of war goes. No one, however, can prevent Brazil from lending money to URQUIZA, and with the steamers of LOPEZ he would then be enabled to convulse the entire country again, as he did in 1853. In fact, the agitation of the public mind here is already quite sufficient to destroy all public and private confidence. Even if URQUIZA does not intend to invade Buenos Ayres, he is determined that his party, which has no *peaceful* chance of winning the next Presidential election, shall do so by agitation threats, and fear. His newspapers are a type of all that is scandalous, and they are edited with a tone and language absolutely intended to light the flames of civil war, and to undo all which five years of peace have completed. On the other hand, the Press of this City is not a whit behind them in their taunting declamations and recriminating insolence. It is really high time that the commercial powers should say to URQUIZA, "Peace, be still." Save the tone of the Press of Buenos Ayres, there is nothing which has been done on this side to reignite the passions which divide the Argentine Confederation. On the contrary, the Government of Dr. ALSINA is certainly one of the most progressive and enlightened ever known in any part of Spanish America. We clamor only for PEACE. Let it not be disturbed, and the civilizing effects of steam will compose all differences. The commercial nations—and especially the United States, with their squadron now here—owe it to themselves and to their interests, to *demand that the public tranquility shall not be further disturbed.* It is the simple rôle of the world's history which Brazil has constantly played among her neighbors—divide and conquer.

Under the treaty law for the free navigation of the rivers, we consider if *peace* is only preserved, that this part of Spanish-America will be saved; and we earnestly hope that the owner of the two lake-boats *Canada* and *America*, will study these countries a little before he sends his steamers around the Horn, when Uncle Sam has done with them here. The fabulous wealth of these valleys, which is rapidly developing under constitutional government; the improvement to river trade which must come after the arrangement with LOPEZ, and the entire absence of an *American* river boat on these most magnificent waters, offer inducements which the first comer can hardly desire to be improved. Even as it is, our river tonnage last year was no less than 160 000 tons. Eighteen years of monopolies in Paraguay have given LOPEZ some $22,000,000 in money and property, as report most credibly asserts. At present his income cannot be less than $3,000 000 per annum. We know, in Buenos Ayres, that his business agent here, who acted as such for only four years, has bought, out of his commissions, real estate in this city and province for more than $800,000, and history tells us that the annual profits of the Jesuit Missions, when they were destroyed in 1765, equaled $25,000,000 of our money!

I earnestly hope that the owner of these boats will confer with the proper parties on this subject before he determines that they shall leave us, and to that end should send out here some confidential agent or come himself without delay. Their routes could be established under large governmental subventions, if the right course was undertaken to get them, and from their speed and accommodation, they would enjoy a virtual monopoly as long as desired.

I will close this letter by informing you of one of those acts of spontaneous generosity which so distinguish the American people, and which proves us, notwithstanding a certain exterior roughness that often repels the European and Spanish-American, to have what is of far more consequence—*our hearts in the right place.* The other day, in Montevideo, whilst a French frigate was returning an American salute, one of the gunners had his arm blown off. As soon as the fact was known in the American squadron, a subscription for him was started, which produced among *ten ships* the very handsome sum of $1,400! Upon its remission to him, the French Admiral addressed to the American one of those charming little notes, so graceful in the French language, but which a translation can hardly reproduce, and in which he said that although degrees of latitude and longitude might bind the geographical limits of our country and determine the allegiance professed to its flag, there were no such confines to the generosity of the American sailor. N.

By the English Mails.

Commissioner BOWLIN and Commodore SHUBRICK were received in private audience by the President of Uruguay, on Dec. 23d. The object of their interview was understood to be the acquisition of places of deposit for coal and other munitions of war on the Oriental coast; a favor which the government seems to have refused them.

The Commissioner and Commodore left Montevideo, upon their voyage up the river, Dec. 3. A correspondent of the Rio *Correo Mercantil* writes:

"To-day the North American Minister and Vice-Admiral set out for Paraguay, not, I suspect, well pleased with the *courtesy* of the Oriental Government, which refused to permit their troops to land, and declined to cede them any depository for coal."

A correspondent of the *Journal de Comercio*, writing the day before, says:

"There are two frigates, one sloop-of-war, three brigs, three steamers and a transport, of the North American expedition against Paraguay, now in the harbor of Montevideo. This expedition, as I have informed you, is commanded by Commodore WILLIAM SHUBRICK. There are about two thousand troops, it is calculated, on board.

Mr. BOWLIN, charged with a diplomatic mission, in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary, is here. It is said he is to leave on the 1st proximo for Asuncion, stopping by the way at Buenos Ayres for a few hours."

From Paraguay we learn that the President is urging forward his measures of defence, having ordered six additional pieces of heavy artillery to be added to the armament of his forces at Humaitá.

Other accounts state that the Paraguayans had so strongly fortified the river *that it was not expected the Americans would succeed in any warlike attempt they might make.* It was said that a number of English officers were assisting the Paraguayans. *The latter had also thrown every obstacle in the way of the United States squadron ascending the river.* Many of the American ships of war, from their draught of water, would be unable to proceed up the river.

But, notwithstanding these preparations, it was not thought that the diplomatic difficulty would require the intervention of arms. A correspondent writes to a Rio paper:

"The general impression is that if any moderation be shown on the side of the American Commissioner, the difficulty will be settled peaceably. Let us sincerely hope it may prove so."

Advices One Day Later.

By the packet bark *Antagonist*, Capt. CROWELL, arrived yesterday, from Buenos Ayres, we have advices to Jan. 4. Business generally remained very quiet.

The United States Commissioner and Commodore SHUBRICK proceeded up the river to hold an interview with President LOPEZ on the 1st. They left in the United States brigs *Dolphin* and *Perry*, which would be taken in tow at the forks of the river by the steamers *Fulton* and *Water Witch*. The remainder of the fleet were at Montevideo.

The Paraguayan steamer *Manuelita* had a week previously gone up with a chain, to be placed across the river, to prevent all vessels from passing. A French and English steamer had also gone up, and it was supposed the latter would make demand on LOPEZ for indemnity in the case of a British schooner lately seized by him.

It was generally thought by impartial and well-informed persons that the fleet sent out from here is entirely inadequate and inefficient. That, in fact, if an engagement took place our force would be beaten. This opinion is arrived at, viewing the facts that but four or five of our fleet can ascend the river, owing to the shallow water, and to proceed in boats the necessary distance in a most unhealthy climate, with the air infected with a deadly malaria, and infested with insects of all annoying kinds would be destructive to the men; and when arriving at the head of the river, on a sudden turn, they come in view of two forts, one of which mounts 101 heavy guns, manned by men well trained by British and French agents, and of undoubted courage, judging by their battles with the Buenos Ayreans.

It is said LOPEZ has 100,000 men under arms, and well disciplined.

The previous report of the *immense* strength of the fortifications at the head of the river, is not strictly correct, but there is no doubt a very formidable resistance will be made.

Later from Havana.

The steamer *Empire City*, Captain S. P. GRIFFIN, from New-Orleans on the 18th, and Havana the 23d, arrived yesterday. The *Empire City* was delayed twelve hours by fog in the Mississippi. She arrived at Havana at 10.20 P. M. on the 21st, and lay at anchor in the harbor during the 22d. All the American shipping there made a patriotic display of bunting in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday—saluting by the commercial shipping being prohibited by port regulations.

The SUGAR market is rather dull, Nos. 11 and 12 quoted at $4 75 to $5 12½; Whites, $6 50 to $8. Stock, 110,000 boxes. FREIGHTS more active, without improvement in rates. EXCHANGE dull and declining; London, 11 to 11¾ premium, 60 days' sight; New-York do., ⅜ to ¾ P cent., and New-Orleans do., 1 to 2 P cent., short sight.

The city is still thronged with strangers.

The *Empire City* left Havana at 4 P. M. on the 22d.

The Cunard steamship *Karnak*, Captain BROWNLESS, from Havana on tee 19th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 21st inst., arrived at this port at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The *Karnak* brings 29 wrecked British seamen, *en route* for England.

On the 21st instant an address was presented to Captain A. BROWNLESS, by between forty and fifty passengers, to mark their approbation of his kind and gentlemanly conduct towards them.

AN IMPROBABLE RUMOR.—We find in *Galignani* the following extract from a letter in the Augsburg *Gazette*, dated

GENOA, Jan. 27.

"I can positively assure you that KOSSUTH, whom I know personally, arrived here yesterday with three other Hungarian refugees from Nice. He has come under the name of CLARKE, with a passport from Paris, where he had stopped for some time. While at Paris and at Nice, he had, it is said, interviews with several Hungarians, who are anxious to take advantage of the Italian complications to excite fresh agitation. KOSSUTH, it is also stated, has with him a great number of proclamations, intended to induce the desertion of the Hungarian troops in the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom. He has since left for Turin."

Notwithstanding the positiveness of this statement we do not believe it to be well-founded. That KOSSUTH and his companions in exile would be eager to take advantage of the Italian complications to aid the revolutionary cause in Hungary is doubtless true. But affairs are not yet sufficiently ripe to warrant their personal participation.

Fire on Staten Island.

Friday evening, at 9 o'clock, a fire occurred in JOHN COLTON'S grocery, at Rocky Hollow, which was confined to where it originated, mainly owing to the exertions of the new Bucket Company. The furniture and stock was principally saved. Loss about $200 to $300.

PROF. MITCHEL ON THE CREATION.—Professor MITCHEL closes his series of lectures before the Rutgers Institute this evening. His subject, the Mosaic Account of the Creation, is one which has profound interest for the whole community; we believe this lecture has never been delivered in this City.

F. O. C. Darley, the artist, is now in Boston, engaged upon studies connected with his projected illustrations of "The Scarlet Letter." Mr. Darley has never before been in Boston.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his ... and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. MCCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article.
A NEW ARTICLE.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
CURLING, PRESERVING
AND
AND
RESTORING THE HAIR.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
LARGE BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale by all jobbers, druggists and fancy goods dealers in every part of the United States.
Dépôt, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, New-York.

Coal Oil!—The Empire State Coal Oil Company has constantly on hand and for sale, a superior article of Coal Oil for burning in all kinds of Kerosene Lamps. It is light colored, free from odor, burns out dry in the lamp without crust, smoke or trimming; giving the cheapest and most beautiful light in the world. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL CO.,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis, / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

All the Rage!! is the
CAMELIA WATER,
a new
TOILET PERFUME,
HARRIOTT, ABBEY & CO., Perfumers,
No. 24 Strand, London,
And Nos. 118 and 124 Maiden-lane.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c., dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., will remove, April 1, to No. 63 Murray st., corner of College place.

Close of the Hair-dye Case.—The Press throughout the Union has published the strong statement of Dr. CHILTON, proclaiming CRISTADORO'S LIQUID RESTORATIVE DYE free from everything deleterious. Its superiority cannot be assailed. Envy is silenced. The conspiracy is broken up. See CHILTON'S statement, at CRISTADORO'S, Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bartholf's Sewing Machines,
REDUCED FROM $80 TO $65.
OFFICE No. 489 BROADWAY.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Rooms for ladies with female attendant.

Young Men of Talent Struggle for Success and fail because they have chosen a wrong pursuit. A correct phrenological examination, pointing out the talents, defects and proper vocation, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be secured by all.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Positively the Last Week
OF
BANVARD'S DIORAMA,
THE BURNING OF JERUSALEM.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order, with plain or Bayadere Bosoms at Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., 1 door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. W. TRACY, Agent.

Shirts made to order, superior in make and fit; choice styles in scarfs, neck ties and linen cambric handkerchiefs of late importations, at JAUKSON & PURDY'S new Shirt Warehouse, No. 647 Broadway.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No 19 John-st.,
Manufacture stereoscopes and import the latest views, taken on glass and paper, of all parts of the world.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

HINKCMAN—HOBBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858, by the Rev. Chas. Fletcher, MARCUS A. HINCKMAN to Miss LOUISE J. HOBBY.

CONWAY—WATERS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 24 at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., by the Rev. William Quin, JOHN RICHARD CONWAY, M. D., to EMILY REINA, daughter of Martin Waters, Esq., all of this City.

TOOKER—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wood, GEORGE W. TOOKER to Miss ANNA M., eldest daughter of Moses B. Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

ADAMS—HICKS.—At Benton Centre, Yates Co., N. Y., on Wednesday Feb. 23, by the Rev. W. W. Taylor, DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., of this City, to ELLEN K., third daughter of Henry Hicks, of the former place.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

WADSWORTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 27, WILLIAM WADSWORTH, in the 56th year of his age

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 159 East 15th-st., on Tuesday, March 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

☞ Hartford and New-Haven papers please copy.

BARKLEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 28, MARTIN H., infant son of Charles A. and Susan M. Barkley.

☞ California papers please copy.

HINCHMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, LOUISE, wife of Marcus A. Hinchman, aged 20 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 314 Rivington-st.

BURLING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 27, LANCASTER D. BURLING, in his 38th year.

Funeral from the M. E. Church in Sullivan st., near Bleecker-st., on Tuesday next, March 1, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited, without further notice.

DURNTON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 27, MARTHA FREDRIKA, only child of Joseph and Leah Dunton, aged 1 year, 5 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 53 5th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

MOONEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, after a severe and painful illness, WILLIAM H. MOONEY, aged 25 years.

His friends, and relatives of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, ELIAS C. Mooney, No. 45 Charlton-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Connecticut Farms New-Jersey, for interment.

ROMAINE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, CHARLES JACOB, youngest son of Benjamin F. and Julia Adelaide Romaine, aged 1 year, 4 months and 21 days.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, No. 164 East Broadway.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, CORNELIA, only child of J. S. and R. Cunningham.

RODE.—On Friday, Feb. 25, MARY, infant child of Charles R. and Mary A. Rode.

HEISER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 27, suddenly, ISABEL THOMAS, second daughter of Isabell M. and the late Charles L. Heiser, aged 5 years and 6 months.

MILLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 26, Miss SARAH ANN MILLARD, youngest daughter of John Millard.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her father, No. 74 Montague st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburg for interment.

CLARK.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 27, at 6½ o'clock, of scarlet fever, ALFRED WILLIAM, infant son of Alfred W. and Harriet G. Clark, aged 11 months and 13 days.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next, at the house of Stanton Beebe, No. 98 Henry st., Brooklyn, L. I. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Providence, Newport, and Boston papers please copy.

FAWCETT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Feb. 26, suddenly, of scarlet fever, EMILY LESTER, daughter of Thomas and Sarah L. Fawcett aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, from No. 257 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

ARCHER.—At West Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 27, after a long and painful illness, Miss MARY ARCHER, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her brother, Edward Archer, West Hackensack, N. J.

MASSOL.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, Mrs. ANN MASSOL, relict of Augustus Massol, late of the city of Baltimore.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, John Van Antwerp (Leggett's Point.) Carriages will be in waiting at the Mottshaven dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ A. M.

LYON.—At New-Orleans on Wednesday, June 30, 1858, Capt. WM. L. LYON, of ship *Francis B. Cutting.*

The remains of the deceased will be interred in Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Trains of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad leave 27th-st., at 7 and 12:45, in time for the funeral.

HOYT.—At Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, FREDERICK HOYT, aged 92 years and 1 month.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. CATHERINE SLEIGHT, widow of the late Richard W. Sleight, (formerly but erroneously written Slack,) will take place at St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday, March 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, the Rev. G. N. Sleight, her grandson, R. A. Ralfe, and her sons-in-law, Wm. B. Stoughton, Lieut. H. N. T. Arnold, and George Wier, are respectfully invited to attend.

PARTRIDGE, PINCHOT & WARREN,
NO. 6 CORTLANDT-ST,
Three Doors from Broadway.
Manufacturers and Importers of
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.
The attention of close buyers and good judges of paper hangings is particularly requested. A most attractive line of goods at very low prices.

Sole Agents in the United States
For
HEYWOOD, HIGGINBOTTOM & SMITH,
Manchester, England.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY IN COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.
LECTURE BY EDWARD F. UNDERHILL,
PROPRIETOR OF THE UNITARY HOME.
A Lecture on the True Organization of the Household will be delivered by Mr. UNDERHILL, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, at
MOZART HALL.
The detail of the plan of the UNITARY HOME, by which all persons sharing its advantages become interested in its results, and by which from thirty to fifty per cent. may be saved in the cost of living, will be fully explained by the lecturer, to enable others to organize households on the same plan on the coming 1st of May.
Admittance 25 cents.

NEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
PER STEAMER.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Have received NEW STEREOSCOPIC GROUPS per last steamer.
An assortment of over 20,000 kept constantly on hand, ranging from 25 cents to $2 each.
Family Groups of from five to twenty persons taken for the Stereoscope, arranged in Drawing-Room Scenes, presenting the most life-like pictures that can be had. Specimens may be seen at the store.
STEREOSCOPIC BOXES for exhibiting the Views, from 75 cents to $75.

FREIGHT FOR
NEW-ORLEANS!!
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
EXPRESS
FREIGHT LINE.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will forward freight, in any quantity, at low rates, and with great dispatch, to New Orleans, Vicksburg, Natchez, Memphis Nashville, and all other points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Mark goods "Pennsylvania Railroad River," and ship at Pier No. 1, North River. Apply for through bills of lading at our offices, No. 2 Astor House, and No. 1 South William st. LEECH & CO., Agents.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,

IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Commencing at 25 cents per dozen.	36 WARREN-STREET.	This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

APPEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers regret the necessity which compels them to call again upon the benevolent in behalf of the indigent in this City. Since their last appeal Six Thousand and Ninety six persons have been added to the list of needy recipients, making the total now aided by the Association Twenty three Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety-six. No family is assisted without previous visitation, nor relief continued beyond the duration of the necessity which calls for it. But with the closest discrimination the number of the relieved cannot at present be diminished without the risk of great suffering. They plead not for profuse outlays, nor yet for the indolent, the improvident and vicious, but for the virtuous and industrious poor, brought to abject want by failure of work or by sickness and misfortune. Being mostly of a class that need only temporary aid, after five or six weeks they will probably require no further assistance. Meanwhile, without help, many will suffer, perhaps perish. There is no exaggeration in this strong language, nor evasion of the fact, that the Association cannot, without enlarged means, meet the urgent demands now upon it. The mild weather has diminished the receipts without lessening the number or the necessities of the needy. Some have given liberally, others have withheld their contributions, supposing they were not required. But this, unhappily, is a mistake. They must give freely, though they have given before, for it cannot be that the cries for bread of more than Twenty-three Thousand of our suffering fellow-creatures, at our very doors, will be unheeded.
Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st; Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st; R. M. Bartley, No 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.
By order of the Board,
JAMES BROWN, President.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE members are hereby notified that in consequence of the change of the evening of the Testimonial concert to Mr. BRISTOW from March 8 to Monday, March 7, the rehearsal this evening will be the last regular rehearsal previous to the performance. The attendance of every member is earnestly requested.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Chairman Committee.

LOOK
FOR THE
FLIGHT OF
GIGANTIC BALLOONS
ON THE
4TH OF MARCH.

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.
G. E. MENDUM

THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
By SYLVANUS COBB, JR.
TO BE
PUBLISHED
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The LEDGER, containing the first instalment of this popular story, will be ready THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

About three years ago we published the first original story written by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., for the LEDGER, entitled "Gunmaker of Moscow." At that time we had only about eighty or ninety thousand circulation, and the paper was not electrotyped. The demand for back numbers of that date we are consequently unable to supply, while we have those containing his other stories. This demand, as all the dealers are aware, has at length become so large as to be really annoying, inasmuch as to all the seekers we are compelled to yield the same disagreeable "No" for an answer. The sea hath bounds, but it seems as if the popularity of that story has none. We have therefore concluded to republish it. But a small proportion of our present readers have ever seen it, and most of them want to see it again. The value of the story—and its interest, if such a thing is possible—will be enhanced by new and fine illustr

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR'S REAL ESTATE LIST.

NEW-YORK PROPERTY.

House on West 36th-st., 18x60, brick $12,000
House in West 36th st., 18.9x60, brick 16,000
House in West 35th-st., 20x60, brown 20,000
House in West 37th st., 15x100, brick 15 000
House in West 38th-st., 16.8x57, brown 9 500
House in West 38th-st., 17.1x50, brick 8,500
House in West 39th-st., 21x55, brown 20,000
House in West 41st st., 25x60, brown 14,000
House in 124th-st., 25½ lots, 25x74 5,000
House in 125th-st., 18.6x40 5,000
House in 126th-st. 3,500
House in 129th st., 4 lots, 30x40 8,000
Store No. 14 Platt-st. 12,500

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

House on Carlton-av., 25x40, lot 100 7,000
House on Smith-st., 20x40, lot 100, for all trades 3,000
House on President-st., 50x37½, lot 75x100 24,000
House on Tompkins'-place, 20x45, lot 116 7,000
House on 2d-place, 25x56, lot 133 12,000
House on Remsen st. 22x50, lot 100 12,000

YONKERS PROPERTY.

House, with 2 acres, near Riverdale 12,000
House, with 80 acres 50,000
House, with 1 acre 10,500
House, with 30 acres 15,000
House, with 1 acre 14,000
House, with ¾ of an acre 8,000
House, with 1 acre 18,000
House, with ¾ of an acre 12 500
House, with ¾ of an acre 6,500
House, with ½ an acre 25,000
House, with 1 acre 10,500
House, with ½ an acre 5,500
House, with ½ an acre 4,500
House, with 3 lots 10,000
15 acres 11,000
40 acres 4,500
House, with 1 lot 5,000
House, with 3 lots 7,000
House, with 1 lot 20,000
House, with 3 acres 22.000
House, with 27 acres 13,000
House, with 1 acre 4,700
House, with 1½ acres 13.000
NEW-ROCHELLE—House, 5½ acres 14 000
ASTORIA, L. I.—House, ½ an acre 9,000
JAMAICA, L. I.—22 acres 4,400
CRUGER'S—House and 270 acres 130,000
BIRMINGHAM, CONN.—2 acres 20,000
FORDHAM—House and 3½ acres 9,000
FORDHAM—15 acres ..... per acre. 1.500
SING-SING—House and 6 acres 17,000
IRVINGTON, N. J.—House and 52 acres 12,000
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—House and 6 acres 6.500
KINGSTON—House and 100 acres 12,000
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—House and 2 acres 20 000
BERGEN POINT—House and 9 acres 25,000
ELIZABETH CITY—House and 13 acres 13 000
RYE—House and 40 acres 40,000
OYSTER BAY—House and 73 acres 11,500
FLUSHING, L. I.—House and 35 acres 35,000
SOMERS—House and 40 acres 8,000
HUDSON-PARK—House and 3 acres 25,000
STRATFORD, CONN.—House and 18 acres 5.000
PELHAM—House and 104 acres 30,000
TARRYTOWN—House and 9 acres 35,000
TARRYTOWN—House and 45 acres 10,000
TARRYTOWN—House and 80½ acres ..... per acre. 200
TARRYTOWN—House and 13½ acres 7,500
POUGHKEEPSIE—House and 12 acres 10,000
PEEKSKILL—House and 14 acres 17,000
PEEKSKILL—House and ¾ of an acre 6,500
HAVERSTRAW—House and 403 acres ..... per acre. 80
NEWBURG—House and 6 acres 18,000
NEWBURG—House and 4 acres 8,000
MOUNT PLEASANT—House and 11½ acres 15,000
HUNTINGTON—House and 11 acres 5,500
BED HOOK—House and 7 acres 7,000
NYACK—Fruit farm, 25 acres 10,000
DARIEN, CONN.—60 acres ..... per acre. 100
DARIEN, CONN.—20 acres ..... per acre. 300
GREENWOOD LAKE—307 acres 25,000

The last named place is a splendid Summer hotel.

For full particulars of the above property, together with farms and residences elsewhere, apply to No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

Parties wishing to sell or purchase property would consult their interests by calling as above.

W. L. SEYMOUR.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HOUSES, VIZ: TWO of those elegant new, small three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st. just south of Fulton-av.; price, $4,000; also, three of those beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., just north of Fulton-av.; price $3,500; also, the fine three story Phila brick houses, Nos. 180 Canton-st., and 11 Lafayette-av.; prices $6,000 and $6,500. These houses are within a few steps of the Fulton av. cars, contain gas and Nassau water, and are in an exceedingly popular and healthy location; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau st. New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick house, convenient, 20x38, No. 2 South 4th-st., E. D.; terms easy

ALSO—Beautiful cottage No. 202 Adelphi-st.; 9 rooms, verandah.

ALSO—Superior three-story brick house, 25x50, No. 294 Henry-st

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fine house and furniture, 20 acres, in exchange for City property. Very desirable.

WANTED—Part of house, up town; 5 rooms; rent $260. Money loaned, on good security, at 7 per cent.

WM. HAMMILL, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in Bailey-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2 500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. R. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE SOLD—OR to be let for six months, from May 1 to June 1—an elegant 20-feet-wide brown stone house, uniquely and artistically furnished; situation near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most airy and delightful in the City; would prefer the buyer taking the furniture at a valuation. If not sold will be let below value to a careful tenant with a small family. Address Box No. 3,529 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The corner lot, No. 167 Chatham-st., and the adjoining, No. 1 James-st. Also, lot No. 3 James-st., next to the corner of and fronting New Bowery; the whole presenting about 90 feet front. This property will be sold together or separately. Terms reasonable. Address for a few days to O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 15 Horatio-st, having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order; price $6 500. Also, the three-story and attic brown stone house 20x50, No. 243 West 24th-st., just finished; price $9,500. Apply to H. VOLK, No. 15 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A FAMily going to Europe will sell a four-story house, 25x80, in a first-class street, and near to the 5th-av., well and newly furnished. Price $26 000, of which $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 67 Madison-av., size 25x58, to 2-x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12, A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS—FOR SALE—House and lot No. 45 South 7th-st., Williamsburg; near all the ferries; city cars pass the door; most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 or 20 years. If not sold will be leased. Inquire of JOHN G. WEST, No. 4 Liberty-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, No. 196 Adams-st., a few minutes' walk from all the ferries, a well-built two-story and attic brick house, rear extension, slate roof, gas, water, bath-room, &c., &c. Price $7,000; with adjoining lot, $8 500; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to ELIJAH T. BROWN, No. 39 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 46 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., with all of the modern improvements complete. Inquire of J. K. HOKA, No. 139 Fulton-st.; can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 220 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NO. 163 one door south of 19th-st., an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, high stoop. Inquire of J. WILT on the premises.

CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots on the north side of 90th-st., 250 feet west of the 3d-av. Croton water and gas through the street. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 129 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 229 Lewis-st., near 9th-st. Inquire of F. & J. S. HEALTH, office No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

ROBERT E. BABB—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected. &c. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REFERENCES.

A. M. Cunn, M. D., No. 135 4th-st.
Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
M. D. Herder, Esq., No. 59 Murray-st.
Mahlon Clark, Esq., No. 535 Greenwich-st.

Wanted, several medium-size houses in the upper part of the City, for responsible tenants.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FIRST CLASS HOUSES AT PRIVATE sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 55 Wall-st.

No. 109 West 22d-st.	No. 32 Great Jones-st.
No. 94 West 18th-st.	No. 80 West 29th-st.
No. 35 West 18th-st.	No. 42 University-place.
No. 52 East 34th-st.	No. 157 West 38th-st.
No. 73 West 27th-st.	No. — Madison-av.
No. 209 West 32d st.	No. 31 West 19th-st.
No. 11 West 26th st.	No. 39 West 22d st.
No. 141 East 17th-st.	No. 31 West 18th-st.
No. 67 East 17th-st.	No. 48 West 16th st.
No. 54 West 36th-st.	No. 50 West 16th-st.
No. 29 West 32d st.	No. 153 West 34th-st.
5th-av., near 20th-st.	No. 21 Irving-place.
No. 231 East Broadway, (leasehold.)	No. 13 West 34th st.
	No. 14 West 37th-st.
No. 139 West 25th-st.	No. 38 Great Jones-st.

STORE PROPERTY.

No. 69 Worth-st.	No. 396 Broome-st
No. 100 William-st.	Corner of Canal and Varick-sts., extra size lot.
No. 143 Duane-st.	
Pine-st., near Broadway.	No. 224 Varick-st.
Cedar-st., between Trinity-place and Greenwich-st.	No. 254 Division-st.
Southeast corner Houston and Bowery.	Vestry-st., between Washington and Greenwich-sts.

Further particulars and permits to view the above houses, can be had at the office.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 50, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.

Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.

Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.

One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy trade; two and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 25 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR STORY house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 5th and 6th avs.; it contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Is 32 feet 9 inches front by 68 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A fine three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 114 Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av. Rent $435. Price $5,000, half may remain. Also, several houses up town, for sale and exchange. Also, City and Brooklyn building lots for sale. ANDREW E. McGLYNN,

No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, IN CONSEQUENCE of the owner going to Europe—the four-story brown-stone house, together with the furniture, No. 75 East 30th-st., well situated; the house is 20x50 feet, in complete order and replete with all the modern improvements. The furniture has been very little used. Price, $15,000.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 5th and 8th sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON,

No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, with 2 lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., or No. 29 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP, attic, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x23½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100 feet; price, $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of B. C. DUTCHER.

MURRAY HILL.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 25x55 feet, lot 100; all the modern conveniences; built by days' work; occupied by the owner; for sale at a bargain, with or without all the furniture, between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, merchant tailor, No. 27 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FIFTY-eighth-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., the 3-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with under cellar, replete with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire next door, or of PETER T. O'BRIEN, No. 150½ East 23d-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 73 East 26th-st.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $800 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 6 CHARLES-STREET, lot 70 feet by 103, house has all the modern improvements, and is in a pleasant nighborhood. Can be seen from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to Dr. H. N. FISHER, New-York Hospital No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 12th-st., No. 107, four-story basement, brown-stone front, first-class, modern improvements, and a very desirable residence. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house No. 51 West 24th-st., has all the modern improvements; one half the purchase money may remain on a mortgage. Apply to JAMES C. MAYER, Real Estate Broker, No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 20x85, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. S. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE LOW, consisting of mill, 30 by 45, two stories; two dwelling-houses, about two acres of land, all in good order, situated one mile from Tuckahoe Depôt, Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 86 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot—house 25x50 feet, lot 90 feet, in good order and fine location, No. 66 Hammond-st. Price $7,500.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK ATTIC and basement house, No. 27 Vandam st. Replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING-house No. 148 Madison-st., two-story and attic in front and three-story in rear. House 25x41—size of lot 25x100. Apply to S. F. R. CODDINGTON, 67 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with store and finished basement, at No. 602 3d-av. For particulars apply at No. 611 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 18 NORTH-MOORE-STREET, the three-story brick house and lot 25 feet west of Varick-st.; lot 25x76.

36TH-STREET—1 lot north side, 207 feet west of 7th-av., 21.6x100 block. If the purchaser improves the lot, the whole amount of his purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by March 16, will be disposed of at auction by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. For particulars, apply to JOHN CAMERON, No. 291 West 22d st., or No. 7 Broad-st.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement house, in 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, four lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; and one lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

STORE NO. 14 PLATT-ST. FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUC-tion.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 2½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-house, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of Williams, Stevens & Williams, Broadway; Nelson J. Waterbury, General Post-office, New-York; Barnard Rice, Clinton Market, New-York; Hyatt Lyons, corner of Pearl and Wall sts.; Chadeayne & Brother, Yonkers; S. C. Sutton, Bedford; David Chadeayne, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GREENWOOD Lake Hotel and farm of 407 acres, or a portion of 150 or 217 acres, with improvements, situate in Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., 50 miles from the city by the Erie railroad, on a beautiful lake 10 miles long, affording a rare combination of mountain and lake scenery; salubrity, good fishing, abundance of fruit, &c.; the mansion is handsome, commodious, and furnished as a summer resort. The farm is productive, and easy to cultivate; is provided with all necessary outbuildings, and is well adapted to grass, grain or stock. The whole, combined or separately, presents an eligible opportunity to an enterprising farmer or populous landlord. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply for one week to R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

FARM FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED ACRES sixty in timber, situated in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and near the west shore of Cayuga; finely watered, elevated and rolling; no waste land; soil unsurpassed; fine orchard of best kinds of fruit; fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg, on the Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, and one mile from Taughannic Falls. Address WARREN HALSEY, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Owner may be seen for 3 days, at the office of Gibbs, Watson & Gibbs, No. 106 Broadway. A powerful and desirable water-power adjacent to the property will be sold with it if desired.

TARRYTOWN.—SPRING HILL FARM, SITUATed about 2½ miles from the depôt, containing 70 acres of superior land, improvements, a small new cottage house, two barns, fine orchard, &c.; several never-failing springs on the place, some of which are higher than the house; the location of the latter is high, and commands a view of the Hudson River; the neighborhood is improving, and very healthy, church, &c., in the vicinity. The advertiser lives near the place, and offers the above on very liberal terms, previous to April 1. Terms very liberal. Apply to C. M. SIMONS, No. 108 Chambers st.

120 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR sale, known as part of the Sip Farm, situated near the Passaic Bridge Erie Railroad Station, ten miles from Jersey City. Said farm contains 25 acres of superior woodland, the remainder tillable; also contains springs of valuable chalybeate properties. It is a fine location for a hotel, farm, Summer resort, for gardening or for building sites. Apply to ALBERT SPEER, Passaic, N. J.; or on Tuesdays at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN RYE, 95 ACRES; will be divided, if desired; dwelling-house and three tenant houses, new and handsome, and a large collection of the choicest fruits; Railroad depôt, stores, Post-office, 3 churches, and Rye Beach, all within ½ to 1½ miles; title indisputable. Apply to BENJAMIN MEAD, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A PORTION OF THE HALSTEAD estate, one mile from the depôt of Rye, Westchester County. The plot offered for sale contains 23½ acres, upon which there is a good orchard and fruits, on Rye Beach and Milton Road. The view is unrivaled, and the location one of the most desirable in the county. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

WESTERN LANDS.—SELECTED LANDS IN various localities in the State of Wisconsin for sale, very low, or would be exchanged for available City property or merchandize. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-office which will receive prompt attention.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depôt, and 28 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

DWELLING-HOUSES TO LET—THE TWO three-story brick houses Nos. 124 and 124 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in very superior order; have first-class gas fixtures and all the other modern conveniences in the best style, and can be examined from 11 to 1 P. M., by a note from the subscriber. Rent $1,250 each. Also, the 3-story brick house No. 119 West 11th-st. Has been put in very complete order by the present owner for his own occupation; has the best-class gas fixtures in parlors, hall and chambers, and all the other modern conveniences. Rent $1,000, to a desirable tenant. Apply for a note to examine the premises to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 102 Front-st., between 12 and 2 P. M.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS—The upper part of the five-story white marble building No. 355 Broadway; the second story is 20x25 feet in size; the third, fourth, and fifth are divided into a front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and hallways from top to bottom of the building. It has been occupied for the last six years by Samuel Waterbury's cabinet furniture warerooms. For further information, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the building, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 227 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with carriage house and stable; house replete with all the modern improvements; rent $750; has 14 rooms. Also, aply-school office, No. 12 21-st., near Bowery. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE LOWER part of a house, with parlors furnished, at No. 160 East Twenty-first street, West of Second avenue; house has all the modern improvements; possession 1st of April. Inquire on the premises; unquestionable reference required.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE house, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av,

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 15 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of No. 115 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING STORE, EIGHT rooms and attic, in the village of Morrisania, corner of Washington-av. and 7th st, excellently located for either a grocer or baker; will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of JOHN GRESON, No. 215 Front-st., near Fulton Market.

TO LET—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF TEN years, twelve lots at Corlear's Hook, fronting on South-front and Corlear's sts., now occupied by the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company. Possession first of May. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

SPLENDID BUILDINGS TO LEASE.—Splendid stores to lease; splendid lofts to lease; splendid houses for sale and to let. Wanted—Stores, lofts and houses, for the best of merchants.

N. C. BISHOP, No. 163 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, or from 1st of May; 3 stories, high stoops and modern improvements, Nos. 207 and 209 East 19th-st. Apply on premises, or of C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place., corner of 1st-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing house, high basement, with all modern improvements No. 155 East 15th-st.; near Stuyvesant-square. Rent $850. Apply to C. E. GROESBECK, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK House, 732 Greenwich st., near Perry st.; it has gas and Croton water introduced, with bath room. Apply to DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & READ, 245 Water st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 68 St. Mark's place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NEAR FOURTH st., a full front, three-story attic and basement house; has bath and gas. Rent $900. Address, post-paid, A. G. McCOMB, Station D, Post-Office.

TO LET—STORES NO. 185 DUANE AND NO. 368 Washington sts. Also, some fine dwellings, property in various parts of the VIth Ward, for sale. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT, Jr.

NO. 119 TENTH-STREET—BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—To let, the first floor, unfurnished, consisting of three rooms. Rent $500. Privilege in kitchen and other rooms, if required.

TO LET—LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, near Broadway, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 107 Walker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 388 CANAL-st. from May 1. Apply to A. G. THORP, Jr., No. 70 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT NO. 23 ANN-ST., ONE LARGE ROOM, 40x80 feet, with 20 windows. Also, several smaller rooms. Apply on the premises, of KEECH, Printer.

TO LET—IN PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING, SEVeral very desirable offices. Apply at the Bank, Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage house in or near New-York, in a healthy location, and within one hour's drive of Wall-st. Rent about $200 or $250. Advertiser would take suitable furniture at a valuation. Any one having such to let will secure a first-class tenant by addressing A. P., Station D, Post-Office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers about 30 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kupfer & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of H. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

HEMPSTEAD, 70 acres	$30,000
HAMBURG, west banks of the Hudson River, 185 acres	25,000
NEWBURG, 9 acres, per acre	800
TIVOLI, east bank Hudson River, 5 acres, good house	2,500
THROG'S NECK, Westchester, 30 acres	40,000
CROTON, Hudson River, near Peekskill, 168 acres, per acre	170
FORDHAM, 50 acres	50 000
TARRYTOWN, 160 acres	120,000
WESTPORT, on the Sound, 69 acres	20,000
BARRYTOWN, Hudson River, 234 acres	82,500
NORTH NEWBURG, 106 acres	75,000
BARRYTOWN, Hudson River, 150 acres on the River	35,000
PELHAM NECK, Westchester, Sound, one 24 acres	25,000
PELHAM NECK, Westchester, one at	40,000
PELHAM, Westchester County, 24 acres	33.000
PELHAM, Westchester County, 3 acres	7,000
THROG'S NECK, 50 acres	65,000
NEAR PHILADELPHIA, on the river, about 100 acres	30,000
DOBBS' FERRY, 7½ acres	11,000
FLUSHING, at Newtown, 200 acres	50,000
YONKERS, 1½ acres	5,000
OAK HILL, on the Hudson, opposite Catskill, 83 acres	16,000
YONKERS, sites of from 3 to 5 acres, per acre	1,500
NEWPORT, ¾ of an acre	15,000
WESTCHESTER, on

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

100 shares Market Bank.....$100 each
40 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank..... 25 each
100 shares 1st N. Nicholas Bank..... 100 each
40 shares Bull's Head Bank..... 25 each
25 shares Bank of the Commonwealth..... 100 each
10 shares Nassau Bank..... 100 each
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
50 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co. (executor's sale)... 50 each
130 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.. 40 each
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each
150 shares Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co..... 20 each
125 shares North River Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each
13 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
20 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
13 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co..... 40 each
44 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each
50 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
40 shares Merchants Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
100 shares Oswego Gas Light Co..... 50 each
10 shares Third-avenue Railroad Co..... 100 each
200 shares American Timber Bending Co..... 20 each
150 shares Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad Co. 50 each
$12 000 Memphis City (Tenn.) 6 ₰ cent Bonds.
$2,000 Joliet City (Ill.) 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Second-avenue Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$6,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 7 ₰ cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 3. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks, also other securities, constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 2 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—EIGHTY-ONE LOTS AND 2 gores on the 8th and 9th avs., 58th and 86th sts., near the Central Park, and valuable lots with water rights on 11th-av. and 57th st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmett, Esq., Referee:

8TH-AV.—8 lots west side, between 56th and 58th sts.
9TH-AV.—6 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.
9TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.
55TH ST.—5 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
56TH-ST.—5 lots south side, in rear of above.
56TH-ST.—19 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear.
56TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.

ALSO—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North River 55 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 55 feet 5 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st. thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 5 th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the centre of the easterly line of 150 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all preemptive right attached to the owners of said premises.

Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON, WORTH and DUANE STS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

HUDSON AND WORTH STS.—That valuable plot of ground, with the five buildings thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Hudson and Worth sts., and known as Nos. 66, 68, 70 and 72 Hudson-st., and No. 8 Worth-st.

Also, on

DUANE-ST.—House and lot No. 181, north side, near Greenwich st.

The proximity of this property to the depôts of the Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and the many improvements contemplated in the vicinity, render this one of the best situations in the Ward for immediate improvement.

For maps, terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH DE PEYSTER, DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 17th March, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court and under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, the following:

WASHINGTON-PLACE, COR. GREENE-ST.—The house and lot No. 18 Washington-Place, on the southwest corner.

47TH-ST., COR. GREENE.—The vacant lot on the northwest corner, with party wall.

47TH-ST.—The house and lot No 303 adjoining.

ALSO—One lot adjoining, about 13 feet 2 inches in width by 96 feet 5 inches in depth, with party wall

Maps will be ready for distribution previous to the sale. 75 per cent may remain on mortgage for 5 years. For further particulars, inquire of WM. E. CURTIS, Counselor-at-Law, No. 166 Broadway, or PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 289 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the dwelling-house, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, etagres, book-case, centre tables, mirrors, paintings, piano-forte vases, lace curtains, velvet carpets, rugs, Turkish and reception chairs, clocks, &c., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, counterpanse, dining-table, China and glassware, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots on the northerly side of 59th-st., beginning 75 feet west of the 6th-av., each lot 25 feet wide, and 103 feet 9 inches deep. Sale positive. Terms—Two-thirds may remain if desired, for three to to five years.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-STREET.—That valuable lot No 195 Duane-st., north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts., 17 feet 10 inches by 75 feet, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; 70 per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Maps, &c, at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, 5 Broad-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—The two desirable full lots on the north side 56th-st., 165 feet west of Lexington-av.; each lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

FAIRCHILD & CHAMBERS, Auctioneers.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, March 1, by FAIRCHILD & CHAMBERS, at No. 101 Mercer-st., the household furniture contained in the above house. Sale positive and no postponement.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK PIN COMPANY offer for sale their Factory and land attached thereto of about one acre, with the machinery, apparatus and tools. Also, all personal property belonging to said Company and now remaining in said factory and their office. If not sold by private sale on or before Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, it will then be offered for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. This Factory is situated at the village of Plainfield, near the property of Mr. Berckman; and has in addition to steam power, great advantages of water-power, with belting, shafting &c.; new, complete and ready to be put in immediate operation. Information can be obtained as to terms and other particulars by application to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., or to JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE A complete set of pencil-case maker tools, everything requisite to carry on a large business. A good opportunity for young men of character to commence business, as a very liberal arrangement will be made with such parties. Inquire of GEORGE WALSH, No. 22 Coenties-slip, or of S. CUTTER, No. 128 East 12th-st.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN rights of a hand saw-mill, weighing only 88 pounds; sells for $20; smart men can make a fortune buying rights. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 3. Letters of inquiry must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Address L. S. HEATH, New-York Post-Office.

TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.—Apply Monday, Feb. 28, Tuesday, 1st March, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. This is an opportunity that never has or can again occur.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD-WILL AND fixtures of an Exchange or Collection Office, in a good location in this City. To a person with a small capital this is a good opportunity to go into business. Address M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A coal-yard, with more than four years' unexpired lease. Terms cash. Inquire at No. 22 Cherry st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

LIGHT! BRILLIANT LIGHT!

Coal Oil of Superior quality and light color, burns in all Kerosene Lamps. For sale by the barrel, at No. 240 Pearl-st. EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL COMPANY.

THE PARKER LIBRARY SALE.—ORDERS for purchasing at this sale will be carefully attended to by CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries, New-York.

TRAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 28, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 8 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

WANTED.—$10,000 WANTED, FOR THREE years, on mortgaged real estate, unincumbered, improved, worth $25,000, part rented for $1,500; situate in a flourishing town on Ohio river, in Ohio, on line of railroad from Pittsburg to Cincinnati; liberal interest paid annually in New York out of rents.

$15 000 wanted, for a term of years, secured by mortgage, on 3,000 acres of land and town property. Land well selected in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, mostly near flourishing towns; security undoubted; a liberal interest paid as above.

FOR SALE—15,000 acres of best land in Barton county, Missouri, on line of railroad from Springfield to Fort Scott, Kansas. Information and by calling on or addressing R. S., No. 280 St Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 18th.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 23, 1859.—The interest due March 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
	SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVINS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FEB. 1, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, to consider the application now before said Committee, to have Broome st. widened and extended from Laurens st. to the Hudson River. All persons interested in the above application will be present at the above mentioned time and place without further notice.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOS. STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES, } Committee on Streets.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—CENTRAL Mount Vernon, West and East Mount Vernon, Washingtonville, Wakefield, Fleetwood, &c Taxes on property in the above villages may be paid to the Collector, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at Keene's XIV'th Ward Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grand sts. Lots on which taxes remain unpaid will be sold according to law. The School Collector will attend as above.

F. SEDER, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AN APplication will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, during its present session, for an act of incorporation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the City of New-York an Astronomical Observatory.

NOTICE.—MR J. M. BROWN, LATE OF CALIFORNIA, is in no way connected with us, and has no authority to transact business for us, in our name or for our account. TREADWELL & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FEB. 22, IN GOING FROM NO. 397 Bleecker-st., Abingdon-square, to Mr. Klyer's fancy dry goods store, in Bleecker-st., a small drab leather steel-clasp PURSE, containing $48 87, and an undertaker's bill. A suitable reward will be paid, with the thanks of the owner, a widow, for the return of the above to No. 397 Bleecker-st., Abingdon-square.

LOST—ON SATURDAY FORENOON, BETWEEN Park-row and Greenwich-st., (across the Park and down Barclay-st.,) a GOLD WATCH, with the owner's name—Lizzie Andrews—engraved on the inside of the case; also, a GOLD CHAIN and LOCKET. Any person finding said articles, and bringing them to the New-York *Ledger* office, No. 44 Ann-st., will be duly rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE STABLE at No. 122 West 16th-st. a black and white SETTER DOG, about eight months old, answers to the name of "Sport." Whoever will return him safely to the subscriber at No. 20 East 16th-st., will receive the above reward. E. K. ALBURTIS.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, (SUPPOSED TO HAVE been dropped at the Philharmonic rehearsal,) a lady's PORTEMONNAIE, containing a small amount of money, a gold thimble, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mr. CURTIS, in upholstery department at Stewart's.

LOST—ON THE 7TH OF AUGUST LAST, A black MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no use to any one but the subscriber. By returning the same the finder will be liberally rewarded.

GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

STEAMER FULTON.—TEN DOLLARS REwarded to the person that can tell the whereabouts of a high top black TRUNK, marked Sophie Schroeder.

F. A. SCHROEDER, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway,

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior Instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms No 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR MANufactory and warerooms, Nos 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly on hand a large assortment of their superior Pianos, which combine all modern improvements, and for power, durability and long-standing in tune they are admitted by all to be unsurpassed by any; and with our superior facilities for manufacturing, whereby we can and are making instruments equal to any, and selling them at lower rates than any responsible manufactory in this City. Persons in want of a superior Piano are invited to call and inspect our Pianos and factory; they can then judge for themselves. All our Pianos are fully warranted in every respect. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale at a sacrifice, rich round corners, superb carved legs, and all round, fluted keys, three rows of carvings, grand diagonal bar, constructed with the arch brace, sweet rich tone, City makers of the highest integrity, having written warrantee for two years from September last, is without spot or blemish. Price $225, the greatest bargain to be found, as will be seen on examination at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Can be seen, day or evening, for three days.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $2 50 each. Oge T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.

S. T. GORDON, No. 708 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A LARGE ASsortment at very low prices; second hand, pianos from $30 to $150. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments, pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAnufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS.—SUPERIOR PIANOS, 31 Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $80 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

MR. CHARRIAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, AT No. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET,

Will remain open until the 1st of May for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 noon, and 3½ afternoon.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

THE FIRST IMPORTATION EVER RECEIVED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO., of Epernay, in France, being desirous of introducing into this country the above famous brand of Champagne, (which is a decided favorite at the best tables both of London and Paris,) and having from a long and extensive business acquaintance with the leading hotels on this continent, peculiar facilities for so doing, I have at their request, consented to accept their agency and receive their consignments. The first consignment has been received per ship *Fairwind*, from Havre, and orders filled for the following leading hotels and champagne dealers, who stamp it with their unqualified approval:

St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, Brevoort House, Astor House, Jones House, Howard Hotel, International Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, Western Hotel, Bancroft House, Thorp's Hotel, National Hotel, Washington; Gilmor House, Baltimore; Revere House, Boston; Philadelphia House, New-York; Jno. Keefe, Broadway; H. J. Kerr, Broadway; McPyke, Broadway; Macy & Co., 6th av.; G. W. Brown, Water-st.; Crook & Duff, *Times* Building, &c., &c., &c., &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING furniture will find it to their advantage to call at No. 89 Bowery before the 1st of March, as the proprietor is declining business. Possession must be given of the premises next week. The entire stock to be sold below cost. Dealers are particularly invited to call.

E. C. ROBINSON.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors.) Suites from $25 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

CHEAPEST COTTAGE BEDSTEADS IN this City, $3 50 and upwards; children's bedsteads, with sides, of a new and beautiful design; cribs in great variety; mattresses of all kinds, spring beds, wardrobes, bureaus, children's chairs, &c. at WALKER'S, No. 651 Broadway, 2d basement below Bleecker st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove st. Circulars sent on application.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTER'S POINT, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals for the building of a road seventy feet in width, from Hunter's Point to Flushing, Long Island, will be received until the 28th day of February next, inclusive, at the office of Messrs. Crane & Ely, at Hunter's Point, or of John C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

Maps and profile of the route will be exhibited to applicants, and full particulars given at the office of Crane & Ely as above, and at the office of the Surveyor, Mr Meserole, No. 140 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, on and after the 15th of February.

Proposals may be made for the whole work, or one or more sections thereof, addressed to the President of the Company, and must contain a limit of time for the completion of contract.

All the communications received will be opened in the presence of the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting, and the work will be awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders who shall furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract. By order,

A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KAUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS,
CALLING AT PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA.
THE CELEBRATED A. 1. CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,

Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to

THOMAS T. COLEMAN, No. 88 Wall street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA & ALBANY, COLUMBUS,
MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamer from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New York to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24, New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship SARNAK, Capt. A.

NEWS BY THE ILLINOIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

not appear to be any apprehension of a revolution on account of the turn things have taken.

NICARAGUA.

By the last steamer I wrote you that a report had reached Aspinwall of the ratificatton by the Congress and President at Managua of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. I got my information from the officers of the United States frigate *Savannah*, from Jamestown, who received it from an officer of the United States steam-frigate *Merrimack*, who left that ship at Realejo, and came to San Juan del Norte. It appears now that the officer not being very well posted up on diplomatic movements, mistook the English Ouseley for the Cass Treaty. The former, as you undoubtedly heard from your Nicaragua correspondents, has been ratified—while the Cass-Yrissari has not yet been acted on, and it is thought will not be, unless the United States Senate admits the modifications proposed by the Government of Nicaragua.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is highly popular in Nicaragua—the people pay him the highest respect, the soldiers present arms when he passes their cuartels, while they scarcely deign to give the United States Minister, General LAMAR, foot-room when he is met in the streets.

The agents of the transit speculators are still hanging about Managua. The only *positive* resolution the Government has come to in regard to the transit, however, is that it will have nothing further to do with the Joe White contract.

The movements of American naval vessels in the waters of Nicaragua are noted in my "New-Granada" letter.

COSTA RICA.

The excitement in regard to the expulsion from the Republic of Señor LLORENTE, Bishop of Costa Rica, has died away. The people in general highly approve the course of the Government in the matter. The Republic is prosperous and tranquil.

The coffee crop would exceed 90,000 quintals. The new crop was coming in slowly to Punta Arenas. Prices ranged from 10½c.@11½c. for first quality; for very inferior, as low as 7½c. Business, as is usual on the gathering of the coffee crop, had improved.

A decree of Jan. 13 permits the export of lumber from the Pacific coast of the Republic, between Salinas Bay and Cape Blanco, at a reduced duty of two reals per log. A decree of Jan. 18 prohibits the exportation of deer-skins after the 15th of May next. The reason given for this restriction is, that the cattle on the haciendas are injured by the deer-hunters.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELY, now that his treaty with Nicaragua has been ratified, is soon expected in Costa Rica. The *Vixen* was waiting at Realejo to take him there. F. W. R.

Latest from Nicaragua.

TWO BRITISH TREATIES RATIFIED IN NICARAGUA—A FRENCH TREATY REPORTED—THE UNITED STATES AT A DISCOUNT—PUNTA ARENAS WASHING AWAY—MONS. BELLY EXPECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

The British steamer *Trent* arrived here yesterday, with dates from San Juan del Norte to the 16th inst. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELY forwards two ratified treaties by her to England, one a postal one, and one the treaty of "amity, commerce," &c. It is reported the French Government has also made a treaty with Nicaragua, similar in its terms to the British one. Sir WILLIAM GORE will go to Costa Rica on the 1st March, after concluding some arrangements with Nicaragua in regard to the British protectorate over San Juan or Greytown. He does not expect to leave Central America in less than a year from this time. I learn from an intelligent Nicaraguan gentleman from Granada that the general sentiment of the people is against the ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty. When I asked him if *he* believed the treaty would be ratified, he shook his head very emphatically and answered "No!" He added, "Your country is very unfortunate in its representatives to Nicaragua." The British frigate *Diadem* sailed on the 12th for Jamaica. The *Valorous* has been ordered to the Honduras coast. The *Cæsar* still lies outside. The American sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is still lying outside, almost rolling her guns under water. The *St. Louis*, which left Aspinwall on Monday, arrived off the harbor of San Juan on Wednesday, and after communicating with the *Jamestown*, left same day on a cruise, steering to the northward. She would return in about 10 days.

The harbor of San Juan continues to shoal rapidly. Vessels drawing over 16 feet dare not enter now—and only in smooth times at that. The channel, with only 18½ feet of water in it, of 80 feet in width, has narrowed 12 feet the past fortnight. Last Saturday night the large machine-shop and two or three other buildings belonging to the old Vanderbilt Company, and in the occupation of SCOTT, were washed away. The new channel where these buildings stood is two or three feet deep. The Nicaraguans were confidently expecting Mons. BELLY and a corps of engineers to arrive in the British steamer due at Aspinwall on the 24th inst. F. W. R.

Interesting from San Juan.

FILLING UP OF THE HARBOR AT GREYTOWN—OPENING OF THE TRANSIT—UNFAVORABLE NEWS—ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREYTOWN, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1859.

The unfavorable news brought by the last steamer, of the opening of the transit, has had a serious and depressing effect upon the spirits of the people of Greytown. The rapid filling up of the harbor with sand, so that only vessels of small size are able to get inside any more, is exciting the most serious apprehensions. The harbor of San Juan, formerly the finest on the Atlantic coast, where until recently lay anchored, in perfect security, half a dozen men-of-war and as many merchant vessels. Now, one small brig and schooner are anchored, all the men-of-war have gone outside and anchored, for fear of being shut in.

A consultation of the officers of the British men-of-war was recently held, and a survey of the harbor was decided upon.

The mouth of the San Juan River, at its entrance into the ocean, is only *twenty-six fathoms wide*, and the water eighteen feet deep. Two months ago the entrance was nearly double what it now is, and the water thirty feet. The English mail steamers are now obliged to anchor outside, being unable to get in any more.

The *Trent*, the last steamer here, came up and anchored outside, where she remained till the morning of the 17th, when she left for Aspinwall.

The whole harbor is filling up with weeds and sand, so that where steamships formerly lay in five fathoms water, now row-boats get aground, and *bongos* are unable to go.

Only a few months more, at its present rate of filling up, the harbor of Greytown will be a lagoon, the same as all the upper part of it now is.

At Punta Arenas, the sea has commenced breaking through, and there is danger of all the buildings and property belonging to JOE SCOTT and VANDERBILT being washed away.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, 22 guns, has just arrived from Aspinwall. There are several who have been waiting for her to return, expecting to receive letters by her from New-York.

The last mail steamer brought nothing definite about the line opening, except that VANDERBILT had got the line, and was going to run it in connection with the Pacific Mail Company.

The signing of the Gore Ousley Treaty is considered favorable for VANDERBILT, for it is understood that the treaty gives the line to any one who will open it, simply by complying with the *fiscal* regulations of the Government for the payment of so much per head upon all the passengers carried through their territory.

The Treaty was signed at Managua, the 19th, and ratified the 23d ultimo, and probably goes to New-York by this steamer.

There is a great deal of anxiety felt here to know when, or by whom the line is to be opened. Some think VANDERBILT is going to open it immediately; others say it is to be kept closed for the next three years, for the same purpose that it has been for the last three years—for the benefit of speculators.

The British war-steamer *Diadem*, stationed here for the last three months, left on Monday for Port Royal, for stores for the fleet. She will be gone three weeks.

ENFORCING THE POLICE LAWS.—It is reported that the Police Commissioners have at length determined to enforce the rules adopted for the government of the Police Department. It is said that smoking while on duty, being off beat at roll call, or visiting saloons to obtain refreshments will, if reported, be followed either by a fine or dismissal from the service.

ENGINEERS FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There is said to be an unusual degree of interest among our firemen in relation to the election of Engineers. Nominations will be made to-night at Firemen's Hall, and it is thought the election will take place on Thursday—the returns to be made on Friday

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—BARBERS' ITCH.—This foul and disfiguring eruption will be thoroughly eradicated by one or two applications of the Ointment, and a few doses of the Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND OPENING OF THE SPRING DRAMATIC SEASON AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM TO-DAY.—Greatest Company of comedians engaged ever witnessed there! Superb and thrilling entertainments in elegant style this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARTLEY P. prompted, by the purest and most generous motive, to publish another list of cures recently effected by him. The parties are of the highest respectability, and will gladly testify as to the skill of Dr. H., and the benefits realized from his extraordinary and successful treatment.

Mr. CHARLES F. VANDEVANT was cured of discharge from the ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever, at the age of 3 years. He is now 17, and may be seen at No. 34 Murray-street, New-York City. Mr. C. C. LATHROP, upward of 60 years old, eight years deaf, with disagreeable noises in the head—cured entirely—residence No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York. Mr. WILLIAM SILVEY, No. 76 Cortlandt-street; Capt. CHARLES ANDERSON, on board steamer *Thomas H. Powell*.

Dr. H. BELL'S nephew, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. JAMES R. BURTIS, Glass Works, Chicago; Mr. JAMES BURNETT, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie; Mr. B. F. STEPHENSON'S child, Jacksonville, Ill.; H. P. HEADMEN, Esq., Counselor-at law, No. 13 Chambers-street, New-York City; SETH PAINE, Broker and Editor, Chicago; Mr. HAWLY'S wife and FRED. DEAN, Springfield, Ill.; Miss REBECCA D. HOWARD, Fairhaven, Mass.; Miss SARAH SWAINE, Nantucket; Miss PRINCE, Portland, Maine. Dr. HARTLEY will receive patients each morning, at his residence, No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 26.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s, '80	89½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b7 51⅝
10 000	do	89¾	50	do	51⅝
10,000	Missouri State 6s	85⅛	100	do	s60 51⅝
10,000	California St. 7s	84	150	do	51⅝
2,000	N.Y. Cen. Bds. '76	100	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	18⅛
6,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	88	250	do	b10 18⅛
1,000	Hud. Riv. 2d Mtg.	94	100	do	18⅜
3,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mtg.	74½	100	do	b30 18⅜
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	92⅛	300	Harlem R. Pref.	b60 39⅛
1,000	Har. 2d M. Bs...	88	800	do	39⅛
5,000	M.C.RR. 8 Cent. 1st M. Sg. Fd. Ct. Bs.	96⅜	200	Reading R. R.	c 49⅜
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	63	100	do	s30 49⅜
1,000	N. Ind 1st M....	82	100	do	s30 49⅜
3,000	Mich So. S. F. Bs.	73	200	do	s30 49⅜
7 000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs...	88⅞	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	69⅛
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs..	84	150	La Crosse & Mil. R.	43⅜
1,000	R. & St J. R. R. Bs	64	650	M. So. & N. I. R.	43⅜
143	Chatham Bank	91	150	do	b10 46⅜
100	P. M. S. Co	s40 77⅜	100	do	b60 46⅜
50	do	78	150	do	s10 46⅜
50	Imp. & Trad. Bank	109¾	200	do	b60 46⅞
5	Park Bank	105⅜	50	do	b30 46⅞
23	Penn. Coal Co	81	12	do	47
50	Cumb. Preferred	24½	200	Panama R. R.	s60. 116
150	do	24¾	200	do	b6. 116⅝
10	do	24⅜	250	do	b30. 116⅜
1730	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83 79⅜	50	do	116⅜
1200	do	b60 79⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 68⅜
240	do	s10 79⅜	16	do	69⅜
100	do	s15 79⅜	192	do	69
100	do	s30 79⅜	20	Cleve. & Tol R. R.	29⅛
50	do	b10 79⅜	400	do	b60 29⅜
800	do	b3 79⅜	500	do	29⅞
100	do	79⅜	400	C. & R. I. R. R.	62¾
100	do	b60 78⅞	425	do	62⅝
800	Hudson R. R.	b3 33	300	do	b60 62
300	do	b60 33	100	do	s5 62
100	do	32⅞	100	do	s10 62
100	do	s10 32¾	50	do	s60 61⅞
100	do	s3 32⅝	200	do	s30 61⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	California St. 7s	84	350	M. So & N. Ind R.	b60 18⅜
5,000	Miss. St. 6s	s60 85	50	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	s10 46⅜
2,000	Mich. Cen 8 Cent. 1st Mt. Sk Fd Con Bs.	96	100	do	b30 47
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99⅜	75	do	47
275	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79¾	100	do	s60 47⅛
50	do	b30 79⅞	50	Panama Railroad	116⅜
150	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s60 32⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b10 69⅛
100	Har. R. R. Pref.	s60 39⅝	200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	69⅝
200	do	s60 39½	100	do	s60 69⅜
400	Reading R. R.	49⅝	100	do	b60 69⅜
200	Michigan Cen. R. R.	51⅜	20	do	69⅜
50	do	s60 51⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s60 61⅜
100	do	b60 51⅜	50	do	s60 61⅜
50	do	b7 51⅜	150	do	b60 62⅛
50	do	s60 51⅜	100	do	b30 62
100	do	s30 51⅜	100	do	b60 62
			12	Little Miami R. R.	87

MONDAY, Feb. 28—A. M.

The articles of Association for "*the Bullion Bank in New-York*," have been signed by the following gentlemen, who, with four others hereafter to be added—making in all twenty-one managers—will constitute the full Board of Directors: Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, merchant, and at present a member of the New-York State Assembly; JAMES BOORMAN, the senior member of the house of BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & Co., now a retired merchant; MATHEW MORGAN and MORRIS KETCHUM, private bankers; JOHN J. CISCO, Sub-Treasurer of the United States at New-York; JOHN A. DIX, late United States Senator, and now President of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company; FRANCIS COTTENET, JAMES BENKARD and SYDNEY MASON, merchants; THOMAS W. LUDLOW, BENJAMIN H. FIELD, ISRAEL CORSE, FRANCIS BURRITT, JOHN D. VAN BUREN and EDWARD JONES, retired merchants; CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of ROBERT & WILLIAMS, and President of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company; and JOHN T. JOHNSTON, of BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & Co., and President of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company.

These wealthy and responsible parties have each subscribed $10,000 to the capital of the Association, which is placed at one million dollars, with the provision for future increase not to exceed ten millions. They find our Free Banking Law not only open, but entirely equal to the objects of the Association and to the fair experiment of the novel principle of banking by excluding the active employment of their Deposits, which are to be wholly in Bullion, and resting their profits, beyond the use of their own capital, its taxes and the expenses of management, upon a charge to be made for the safe-keeping of the Deposits. To this system, free of all dealings in Exchange, and of loans to the Directors, Officers and Agents of the Bank, the Associations are committed by the second fundamental article. Provision is made for liquidating the concern at the instance of two-thirds the shareholders, and also for accepting a special Act of Incorporation, all the prohibitions of the second article being kept in full force. We do not discover from the plan of the Association that such special charter will be required, and the probability is that the Legislature cannot be induced to depart from the general principle of the Free Banking Law of the State. Without having present faith in the profitable success of the Bank, and certainly without conceding the public necessity for the experiment in this State and City, where ample guaranties, under both the Law and Constitution, for the security of our Bank Note Circulation, and for all Deposits in Banks of Circulation—the shareholders being held individually responsible to twice the sum of the Capital—we are free to congratulate these highly-respectable gentlemen on the opportunity afforded by our General Banking Law to bank upon their own chosen theory. They will only find it necessary to lodge with the Department at Albany one-tenth of their Capital in the Public Stocks of the United States and State of New-York, to secure this ample authority to do business, in their own way, as a Limited Partnership of Merchants and Bankers, without involving more than double the amount of their respective contributions to the Capital Stock. Nothing is said about Circulation in the Articles of Association, but the act of lodging the securities with the Department implies all the Constitutional responsibility of a Bank of Circulation, whether the Notes of Issue are taken out or not.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings of the week were generally in favor of the *Bull* account, and the comparative course of the market shows an established advance on the closing quotations of Saturday week on nearly all descriptions, except the common or unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company, which were pressed on sale at 35@36 for the Convertibles, and 38 for the Sinking Funds. Toledo shares were also weaker at the close of the dealings. The movement in the shares of the New-York Central and New-York and Erie were somewhat unsettled by the pending conference at the St. Nicholas Hotel between the representatives of the four great lines, but as the impression prevailed that both the New-York roads would probably fare well in any modifications that might be adopted in the September agreement, the market for their shares was not particularly depressed at any time. And after the result of the Conference was known, and on the news from Europe, Central advanced about 1 ℔ cent. under an active speculative demand, participating in the general firmness which the news imparted to the market. Two or three of the Western States continue to find favor with a fresh party of buyers at the Board, and, although the advance is resisted with considerable spirit by the speculators on the other side, Rock Island left off at ⅛, Galena at ⅛, Michigan Central 1½, and Southern preferred at 2 ℔ cent. higher than at the close of the previous week. The firmness also continues in the stocks connected with the Coal trade, although Reading fluctuates from 50½ down to 48, and again up to 50c.@49⅜ ℔ cent. The following is the general.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	102⅜@102⅛
New-York Central	78⅜@79⅜
New-York and Erie	13@12⅜@13
Reading	50⅛@48@50@49⅜
Rock Island	61⅜@62⅛@62
Michigan Southern	17⅜@18⅛
Michigan Southern preferred	45@47
Michigan Central	50¼@51⅛
Toledo	31@29⅛
Galena	68⅜@69⅛
Illinois Central	69@67@69
Pacific Mail	115¼@116⅜
Panama	79@76@78
Missouris	84⅜@84⅛@85⅛
Virginias	90⅜@90⅝
Tennessees	89¼@89⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	89¼@88⅜@88⅞
California Sevens	84@84
Hudson River	32¼@33@32⅜
Harlem Preferred	39½@39¼@39⅜
Cumberland Coal	24⅛@23⅜@24⅛

The Federal Five Per Cent. Stock, recently issued, gained some strength toward the close of the week, and the bidders were numerous on Friday at 102⅜, and on Saturday afternoon at 102⅝ ℔ cent., without inducing any considerable supply from holders. The stock begins to feel the influence of the lower rate for Money, and, after the adjournment of Congress, is likely to be dealt in with increased confidence. State Stocks are also better. The parcels of Tennessee on the market at 89½@¾ have been taken up, and 89⅜ ℔ cent. was paid on Saturday. Missouri Sixes advanced to 85½ cash, and 85 at the option of the seller 60 days. Panama Shares are ¼ ℔ cent. higher. Pacific Mail, after falling to 76, recovered to 78 and left off steady. Illinois Central fell off on the *Canada's* advices to 67 ℔ cent., but buyers subsequently appeared at 69 ℔ cent. The general market on Saturday afternoon left off firm.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, was moderately active. The Import entries, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,580,184, comparing with $2,111,474 same week last season. Quite a fleet of European steamers arrived on Friday afternoon and Saturday, after the present return was made up, which will probably give an increased business to the Custom-house this week. The *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, has the most valuable cargo. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods give an Export list of only $713,084, against $914,757 same week last year. The clearances of Cotton from the Southern ports, previous to the last news from England, were also light, and this circumstance has made Exchange quite steady at 109½@109⅝ ℔ cent., though as these terms are so near Specie point the leading bankers are disposed to draw freely, and to settle credits at the outside figure. The Export demand for gold is moderate. The shipments of Specie for the week are $358,354, including about $200,000 in Mexican Silver received early in the week from New-Orleans. This amount compares with $123,114 the same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance is $423,555, standing $7,193,829, against $6,770,555 at the close of the previous week. The movement of the week will probably reduce the Bank Average of Specie, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, to about $26,000,000, against $26,344,955 on the previous average; with $1,287,967 just received from California, to come into Bank to-day. The Custom Duties for the week include $211,730 in Treasury Bills paid in and canceled.

According to the Custom-house tables which we published in summary form, by months, early in February, the Import entries at the port of New-York for seven months of the current Treasury year to the 31st of Jan., amounted to...$109,973,000
Add four weeks in February.....19 238 809

Total since July 1.....$129,211,809
Same time in 1858.....118,891,930

Increase since July 1.....$10,319,879

The Custom-house returns of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, (including foreign reëxported,) from July 1 to Jan. 31, are....$32,080,060
Add four weeks in February.....3,968,281

Total since July 1.....$36,048 284
Same time last year.....41,097.123

Decrease this year.....$7,918,839

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York to Jan. 31.....$15,947,000
Add four weeks in February.....2 340.672

Total since July 1.....$18,287 672
Same time last year.....30,448 932

Decrease since July 1.....$12,161 320

The Custom-house returns for the calendar month, which we expect to be able to present in the course of a few days, will slightly vary the foregoing comparison

In the market for Money during the week there was a further concession by lenders of ¼@1 ℔ cent., applicable more particularly to loans on demand, which now range 4 to 5 per cent., and to prime bills within 90 days date, which are done at from 5 to 6½ ℔ cent., according to time and the preference of lenders for certain names. Paper strictly first-class, running over 90 days to 6 months is placed at 7 ℔ cent. The general supply of money appears to be easy, so much so as to take the control of the rates of interest rather from the leading Banks, some of which have followed down the market in order to keep their means fully employed. The Discount line, on the Average to be made up to-day, will not vary materially, as far as we are advised of the movement of the week, from the previous statement of $127,476,495.

The *Canada's* mail from England, to Saturday, Feb. 12, was delivered at the New-York Post-office, from Boston, late on Saturday afternoon. The market advices are generally anticipated by the telegraphic dispatch received from Halifax on Thursday night. The Cotton trade, both at Liverpool and Manchester, is favorably reported upon, and the advance in the raw material is called *an eighth* of a penny. In Manchester, according to the latest from the *Guardian*, of Saturday, Feb. 12:

"The movement in Indian goods has induced the makers to purchase yarns more freely, and the prices of the latter have consequently acquired a slight upward bias. The continental merchants find themselves in a very puzz ing dilemma. They are now inclining to the opinion that prices of yarns may not be lower; but their customers are tardy in catching any improvement in the spirit of this market, and a hesitancy about following that spirit is consequently very apparent on our Exchange; yet some increase of small orders is experienced, and these orders are met with more of steadiness than before among sellers.

The demand for most kinds of printing cloths is fully up with the supply, and rather higher prices are commanded. For the goods we have been speaking of above prospective contracts are entered into. The call for domestics is, however, not sufficiently strong to move their very insufficient prices in any sensible degree."

The English Funds were steadier after the French Emperor's speech, though still somewhat unsettled by the rumors from, and frequent changes of, the speculative tone on the Paris Bourse, and by the pending new loans said to be wanted for Austria, Sardinia and India, and by the British Government itself. The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 4th inst.:

Feb.	For Money—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account—Lowest.	Highest	Closing.
Sat. 5	94⅜	95	94⅞	94⅜	95	94⅞
Mon. 7	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜
Tues. 8	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜
Wed. 9	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜
Thur 10	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜
Fri. 11	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜

The English Bank movement for the week ending the 9th of February gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,329,987	Increase. £303,054
Other Deposits	14 464 966	Decrease. 97,171
Rest	3 365 590	Increase. 82,752
Government Securities	10.696.147	Same as before.
Other Securities	16.512,809	Decrease. 272.740
Notes unemployed	12,625,085	Increase. 525,050

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,618,485, being a decrease of £381,205; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,461,605, showing an increase of £166,983 when compared with the preceding return. The half yearly dividend of the establishment will be made at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. In American Stocks we have nothing additional to the circular extracts telegraphed from Halifax, unless we except a report from the English "confidence men" engaged in the famous broad guage from Lake Erie to Cincinnati, called the Atlantic and Great Western, which finds a favorable notice in one of the Liverpool papers to the effect that *this* Railway, "which is now *in course of construction*, completing as it will, so important a line, must needs be one of very extensive traffic." And further, "that it appears to present an opportunity exceedingly eligible for investing in an American Railway enterprise; and one would suppose that there could not be any difficulty in securing such an amount of British capital as must enable the Company at once to proceed with the completion of *a work which is not exceeded in importance by any similar undertaking in the United States*." The following is the latest table of American Railway quotations in London, from the *Times* of the 12th:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	77 to 79
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	79 to 81
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	82 to 84
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	34 to 34 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st Mtg. coup. 8 ℔ c., 1860	84 to 86
Do., 1869	85 to 87
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	85 to 87
Do., $100 shares	45 to 50
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct., (sinking fund,) 1858	65 to 70
Do., $100 shares	20 to 25
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	84 to 86
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864	93 to 95
Do. 7 ℔ ct. sink. fund 1876	92 to 94
Do., $100 shares	77 to 79
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	70 to 72
Do. sg. fd. 7 ℔ cent., 1875	38 to 42
Do., bds., 7 ℔ ct., con., 1862	38 to 42
Do., bds., 7 ℔ cent., 1871	38 to 42
Do., $100 shares	13 to 15
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	90 to 92
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl.	92 to 94
Do., $50 shares	38 to 40
Phil. and Reading Bonds, 6 ℔ cent., 1860	86 to 88
Do., 6 ℔ ct., 1870	76 to 78
Do., $50 shares	22 to 24

Of the last monthly return of the Bank of France, the London *Times* remarks:

"The monthly balance-sheet of the Bank of France, published this morning, shows no material alteration in the bullion, which has merely sustained a further decrease of £72,000. The total now held is a little under £21,000,000. The notes in circulation have decreased £1,180,000, the Treasury balances £228 500, the advances on rentes £674,000, and the advances on shares £300.000. The discounts again show an increase of £915,000, and the deposits of the public, which last month increased £1,360,000, present a further augmentation of £2,000,000."

The market accounts from California by the mail steamer *Illinois* are of an improved character. The demand for goods from the interior had increased since the last semi-monthly mail day, and a corresponding activity is noticed in the San Francisco markets, though beginning with low prices. The *Bulletin* review of the Money Market says:

"The Winter season, as yet, has not been propitious to either agricultural or mining interests, the cold weather throughout the month of January checking the coming crops and the growth of pasturage, while work in the mines could not be prosecuted favorably, especially by hands engaged in the wet diggings. In the more remote districts, and in locations high up in the hills, communication has been almost entirely cut off, and little has been done in the way of out-door occupations. The effect of this inactivity is shown by the limited amount of gold dust reaching this city, the receipts so far in the year being very light. When the weather moderates, there will be no obstacle in the way of steady work, and the Spring and Summer months promise to afford heavy returns. There is no increased demand for money for this steamer, the late speculative operations having as yet required but the deposit of margins to confirm contracts. Rates are unchanged, and we renew our quotations of 1¾ to 2¼ ℔ cent. ℔ month, according to time and security. Bids for selling to the State "Bonds of the Civil Funded Debt, issued since January 1st, 1858," for the sum of $28,167 90, which amount was paid in to the State for School Funds, were opened by the Board of Examiners on the 1st inst., at Sacramento; $500 were awarded at 92 cents, and $27,667 90 at prices varying from 92⅜ to 93⅛ cents. The bids ranged from 92c.@97½c.; $69,500 being offered in all. Bars are in fair supply for the present mail, lists of 880 fine selling at par. Mexican Dollars are nominal at our quotations, there being none in market.

The interest coupons due March 1, 1859, on the Michigan Southern Bonds of 1863, and the Erie and Kalamazoo Bonds of 1862, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on presentation. The interest on the Bonds of the Saratoga and White Hall Company will be paid at the Bank of the State.

The *Mining Journal* of Saturday reports as follows of the Coal Trade:

The quantity sent by Railroad during the week is 24,459 06, against 15 017 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade for the week sums up as follows, showing a considerable increase on the corresponding week last year, where we have returns to compare with:

	1858. Week.	Total.	1859. Week.	Total.
Reading Railroad	15,017	229,816	24,499	203,141
Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,241	75,870	9,751	104,822
Others (not rep. in 1858)	.....	.....	14,069	113,736
Total tonnage			48,319	521,699

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of the Ohio Trust affairs:

"We are surprised to hear a well-founded rumor that a movement is on foot at Columbus, in disregard of the recently-established trusteeship, to proceed in the Supreme Court of the State in *quo warranto*—a process issued more than a year since in that Court, and slumbering since—which will, if pressed, pro'ong the provoking suspense which is even now discouraging to the many needy persons who are still hoping for, and expecting something from, the unnecessarily reduced property of the Ohio Life and Trust Company."

We compile the following list of Loans to Brokers by the Banks of the City of New-York, as standing on 18th December last, when the last Quarterly return was made to the Bank Department. The total is equal to 4½ ℔ cent. of the aggregate discount line:

BANK LOANS TO BROKERS—DEC. 18.

Shoe & Leather	$1,220.000	Continental	$163,100
Merchants	923,500	Park	128,000
Metropolitan	480,500	Fulton	116,608
Union	421.400	Dry Dock	76,600
Republic	411.581	Mercantile	76,250
Am. Exchange	380,284	Mechanics	75,000
State	226,000	Commonwealth	58,405
Oriental	60 000	Atlantic	25,100
Artisans	14.518	Commerce	20,000
Citizens	26,868	City	61.300
Corn Exchange	26 100	Hanover	36,880
Leather	2,400	Marine	19.500
Manhattan	4 000	Mer. Exchange	5 000
Peoples	9 200	N. Exchange	4,181
Phenix	800	Ocean	3 899
Seventh Ward	160,000	Total	$5,899,739

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ $50,000.—BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR sale on property in New-York State. These Securities are suited for Insurance Companies' capital. Terms easy. Inquire of WEED & KINGSLEY, Albany, N. Y.

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will fill orders for United States Coupon 5 ℔ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ⅛ ℔ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

The following property was offered for sale at auction, to-day, by Mr. BLEECKER; whether all was sold or not we cannot say:

The two-story and brown-stone, basement, Philadelphia brick house and lot, on the south side of Eighty-third-street, about midway between Second and Third avenues. House 22 feet 8 inches by 40 feet, has high stoop, and contains gas, baths, &c.; gas fixtures go with the house. A. F. KIMBALL, $4,800.

The three-story and basement house (filled in with brick) and lot adjoining; house contains gas, Croton, &c. Lots, 25 feet 5 inches by 102 feet each. Same, $3 000.

On 27th-street, the three-story and basement brown stone front house and lot, on the south side of the street, between 8th and 9th avenues; 16.6x98.9; the house, 55 feet deep, contains 15 rooms, gas and water on every floor. C. B. RICHARDSON, $6,400.

Also the brown-stone house and lot, No. 151, north side 36th-street, between 2d and 3d avenues, 20x45 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches. JOHN M. BROWN, $7,100. Also, the adjoining house, No. 153, same size—brick. AUGUSTUS PURDY, $7,000.

Also, the two-story, attic and basement brick-house and lot, known as No. 85 Hammond-street, between Bleecker and Hudson streets; size of lot, 24 feet 6 inches by 95 feet. House contains all the modern improvements. JAS. BLAKELY, $7,000.

By order of Court there was also sold the following lots on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; the Avenue lots 80 feet deep. The corner, $310; the next, $250; the next, $230; the next, $210. The first full lot in the rear north side One Hundred and Eighth-street, $195. All bought by the plaintiff in the suit.

The following sales were made by Mr. LUDLOW, on Thursday, the 24th:

Executive sale by order of Surrogate:

THE plot of ground with the building thereon, known as No. 555 Hudson-street, 52 feet 11 inches north from Perry street, and belonging to the estate of EDWARD LUXFORD, deceased, being 16 feet front, 16 feet 9 inches rear, 67 feet 5 inches on the northerly side, and 62 feet 6 inches on the southerly side. The improvements consist of a three-story brick house, cellar in the front and basement in the rear. T. W. MARSHALL, $4,300.

Mr. L. also sold the plot of ground, with the buildings, on the south-west corner of Canal and Mulberry streets, 74 feet 6 inches on Mulberry, and 100 feet 3 inches on Canal street. GEO. P. LABAGH, $36 200.

Messrs. RAYNOR & B